PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,687—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
Saturday, 3 P.M.				
1906				
13th Jan.	ORIENTAL.....	5284	VICTORIA	6522
20th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
27th ,,	PENINSULAR..	5294	HIMALAYA ..	6898
3rd Feb.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
10th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA.....	7911
17th ,,	CHINA.....	7913	.....	.....
24th ,,	PENINSULAR..	5294	BRITANNIA ...	6525
3rd Mar.	ARABIA.....	7903	.....	.....
10th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	10009
17th ,,	MACEDONIA..	10012	.....	.....
24th ,,	PENINSULAR..	5294	MONGOLIA.....	10009
31st ,,	PERSIA.....	7951	.....	.....
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL	5284	MOOLTAN.....	10009
14th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
21st ,,	PENINSULAR...	5294	MARMORA ...	10509
28th ,,	CALEDONIA ..	7558	.....	.....
5th May	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
12th ,,	ARABIA.....	7903	.....	.....
19th ,,	PENINSULAR..	5294	HIMALAYA ...	6898
26th ,,	MACEDONIA ...	10012	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steamer. Special attention is directed to these regulations which are imperative under the Venice Convention. Passengers cannot go on Board the [illegible]

[illegible] STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th October, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected, SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected against all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NERA.....	5,876	Schmitz.....	25th Jan. 1906
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	22nd Feb ,,
AUSTRALIEN	6,633	Verron.....	22nd Mar ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT ...	6,630	Etienne....	19th Apr. ,,
VARNA	4,255	Sellier.....	17th May ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,633	Verron	6th Jan. 1906.
VILLE de la CIOTAT ...	6,630	Etienne	3rd Feb. 1906.

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO.....	4,680	M. Saporiti....	13th Jan. 1906.
D. BALDUINO.....	4,680	O. Canepa	13th Feb. ,,
R. RUBATTINO.....	4,680	M. Saporiti....	13th Mar. ,,

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class
Single tickets.....	600	Rs. 360	Rs. 195
Return tickets available 2 years	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI.....	8,000	G. Beisito	17th Jan. 1906.
ITALIA	8,000	A. Cogliolo	17th Feb. ,,
CAPRI.....	8,000	G. Beisito.....	17th Mar. ,,

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 155, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.
F. CROCCO, Agent.
Hornby Road, No. 79.

THE ELLERMAN CITY LINER S.S. "CITY OF BOMBAY," will SAIL Direct from BOMBAY via MARSEILLES to LIVERPOOL about the 27th of March. Electric Fans and Lights throughout.
For passage and further particulars Apply to.
Messrs. KILLICK, NIXON & Co.
Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date Time.	Route.—via.
LAMA	2170	Mon.	15 Jan. 11 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch
DWARKA.	1700	Tues.	9 Jan. 4 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
KOLA	1200	Thur.	11 Jan. 10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA.....	2170	Frid.	12 Jan. 8 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on MONDAY, 8th Jan., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 11th Jan., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,015 tons, on or about 30th Jan, calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA,

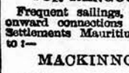
S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,303 tons, on or about 19th Jan

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
6th January, 1906.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application
KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID,
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	Departure
IMPERATOR...	F. Mossa.....	4,119	1st Feb, 1906.
IMPERATRIX.	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. ,,
IMPERATOR ..	F. Mossa.....	4,119	1st Apr. ,,
IMPERATRIX.	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May, ,,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† NIPPON.....	L. Soich.....	6,316	24th Jan. 1906.
*† CHINA	A. Leva.....	6,000	1st March ,,
FRANZ FERDINAND....	G. Matcovich....	6046	26th March ,,
*† AUSTRIA ..... MARQ. ACQUEHEM....	R. Ciliedani ..... A. Bliaffer	7600 4766	9th April ,, 20th ,, ,,

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE.....	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 200. 2nd Class Rs. 482. Saloon Rs. 1[illegible]

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	5,894	26th Jan. 1906,

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent General.
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO SMOKERS.
SOMETHING NEW
ARDATH TOBACCO'S CO.'S
Astorias, State Express in every kind and Number,
CRAVEN MIXTURE
AND
Various kinds of
EGYPTIAN AND VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
ALSO
Mild Indian and German HAVANA CIGARS
ALWAYS IN STOCK
We allow large Discount to Messes, Clubs, Hotels, &c.
Upcountry Orders by V. P. P.
PRICE LIST on APPLICATION.
Please register your order soon
AT
E. E. GOREY & CO.
NAVAL TAILORS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,
OPPOSITE Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,
21, HUMMUM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

WALKING STICKS

VERY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.
PLAIN AND SILVER-MOUNTED.
A NEW VARIETY TO HAND.
SPECIALLY SELECTED.

PARTRIDGE CANES, CROOK PIMENTO, BAKU CANE, REAL WHANGHEE, CRUTCH MANORAS, CUMMA ASH, EBONY CROOKS, & OTHER VARIETIES.

FROM RS. 3 TO RS. 30.

HOAR & CO., { The GENTS' OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY.

ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LTD.
SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

Has been proved to be superior to any other Spirit on the English Market.

ON THE SEA.

"Napier Major"—The longest motor-boat run—used SHELL.

SCOTTISH RELIABILITY TRIALS. 595 miles.

The most severe road Test known : lowest Petrol consumption per ton mile over whole course. Won by Arrol Johnstone 12 H. P. Car, 43·8 miles per gallon, used "Shell." I. S. Napier Esq. Driver.

FOR SPEED AND RELIABILITY.

Gordon-Bennett Eliminating Trials, Isle of Man. The Fastest car, "The Napier," used "Shell". W. Clifford Earp, Esq., Driver.
Bicycle Eliminating Trials, Isle of Man. The winner "Arial" Motor Bicycle used "Shell" I. Campbell, Esq., Driver.

According to the comparison of the various Spirits conducted by the Editor of the "Motor" and reported in "The Motor" of May 23rd, 1905, the consumption of Petrol per Brake Horse Power per hour according to the average of four trials of each was shown as follows :—

Shell	Carburine	Whitaker's	Pratts	Bowleys	Carless	Motol
·089 Galls'	·094	0·99	·103	·104	·106	·107

The Motor Spirit now being imported into India by the Asiatic Petroleum Co. is the IDENTICAL spirit now being sold in England as

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

SHELL spirit is now so universally demanded that it is important all dealers should know when offering the Asiatic Petroleum Company's Spirit that they are not selling a new and unknown Petrol but the identical spirit which has won such a prominent position in England under the name of

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT;

AS ALL DEALERS DO NOT STOCK THIS SPIRIT consumers when buying should enquire what spirit is being offered them.

LOCAL AGENTS,
FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY & CO.,
DALAL LANE, FORT OR ISMAIL HABIB, BANDER, SEWREE.

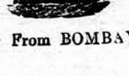
To be had also from
THE LEADING DEALERS.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.
WINES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

XMAS STOCK NOW IN
NAPLES FIGS (2 lb. Baskets). MALAGA RAISINS,
WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS and CHESTNUTS, (Italian).
MARSALA ITALIA (SHERRY) highest awards wherever exhibited.
CHEDDAR,
At 14 ans. per lb.
FRY'S CHOCOLATES (Assorted) in Fancy boxes.
FRY'S CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS AND COMFITS (Assorted) in Bots.
BREAKFAST HAM (York cut)
At Re. 1 per lb.
BACON, (middle choice)
At 15 ans. per lb.
ALL KINDS OF FRENCH, ITALIAN AND GERMAN STORES.

DEC. 1st.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.



ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO
LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA);
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	...	300	...
Port Said	425	680	320	...	300	...
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	760	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	770	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	1950	525	*820	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	...

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Commander	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
				1905	1905	1906	1906
B	City of Madrid .	4899	*Knaut	13th Dec	28th ,, 1906	8th Jan	13th Jan
B	Merton Hall	4331	Prowse.	20th ,, 1905	2nd Jan	16th ,,	21st ,,
B	Aston Hall.	3627	M'Foe .	3rd Jan.	16th ,,	30th ,,	4th Feb

Steamers marked * have no Electric Light.

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.),
Agents, LINES ELLERMAN OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.
WELL WORTH A TRIAL
Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. Ld., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

CROFT MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR,
SHERRIES.
Shipped direct by the Growers.
Messrs. Gonzalez, Byass & Co., Xerez De La Frontera.
Grand Romano Amontillado.
SUPERIOR VINA TULA SHERRY (as used by Clubs and Messes)
SUPERIOR VINA DE PASTO.
MANZANILLA
OLD PUERTO.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS :
Messrs. BRANDON & CO., VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO., HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

FOR THE BEST PIANOS

FOR CASH, HIRE OR HIRE-PURCHASE
FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS
APPLY TO
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.
FULL ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.
A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL!
COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BEDROOM has a BATHROOM Attached.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.
Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.
CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
CALCUTTA.
TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.
RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.
SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,
REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.
F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

PLEASE NOTE THAT
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITION FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.
BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiatic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers. DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Wadi, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HARMSTON'S
GRAND CIRCUS
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE OF WILD PERFORMING ANIMALS.

Engagement Extraordinary.
The One Supreme Startling.
Sensation of the Arenic World.

DIAVOLO, Looping the Loop on a Bicycle.

HE SKIRTS THE BORDERLAND OF ETERNITY AND NIGHTLY SHAKES DICE WITH DEATH.

In other words he must Loop the Loop or Break his Neck

In conjunction with Our

London & Continental Company of Star Artistes.

Larger and Better than Ever.
THE CELEBRATED CLARKE FAMILY.
6 in Number.

Admitted to be Great Britain's Greatest Equestrians.

LE FRERES BUGNY—Chinese Acrobats, etc.

THE DURWAL BROS. [3 in number]—the only Artistes living performing on 5 Horizontal Bars.

THE PEDRO BROS.—Comic Gymnasts.

THE WHEELERS—Champion Trick Cyclists of the World.

THE CONTINENTAL CLOWNS.

GUILAUME & AUGUST BABY in their Burlesque of the SPANISH BULL FIGHT.

ADOLPH DELBOSCH—Grotesque Clown.

THE ELECTRIC TRIO.—Jennie, Willie & Nellie, and 25 other Artistes.

FOOT BALL DOGS.

First appearance of the untameable FOREST LION MONARCH.

Just imported from Bostock's famous Zoo.

MONARCH, the only "live" performing Lion in the East.

CAPTAIN LINDOO will appear nightly in his thrilling performance of attempting to enter the den of the untameable Forest Bred LION MONARCH.

OUR ANIMAL KINGDOM CONTAINS

Lions, Tigers, Bears, Leopards, Hyænas,

Trained Dogs, Monkeys, Etc.

LOCATION OF TENTS—MAIDAN.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 11.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

	Rs.	a.
BOX OF 6 CHAIRS	20	0
SINGLE SEAT IN BOX	4	0
DRESS CIRCLE—CHAIRS	3	0
SECOND CHAIRS	2	0
STALLS—CARPETED SEATS	1	0
GALLERY (NATIVE ONLY)	0	8

GRAND MATINEES.

SAT. AND WED., 13TH AND 17TH.

Children Half Price to Matinees only.
Performance at 4 sharp.
Doors Open One Hour Earlier.

MADAME HARMSTON LOVE .....Proprietress.
COL. BOB LOVE .....Manager.
R. ALTON.....Agent.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY by CONTRACT at BOMBAY of ARTICLES of PROVISIONS for the use of THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE VESSELS for one year during 1906-07 will be received by the DIRECTOR of the ROYAL INDIAN MARINE at his Office, in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 1 p. m., gun fire, of MONDAY, the 12 February, 1906, after which hour no Tender will be received.

For further particulars see Notice No. 8303 in "Bombay Government Gazette," of the 15, Nov. 1905, or apply to the DIRECTOR, Royal Indian Marine.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY,
(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, AXLES, TYRES, WHEELS, &c., &c., &c.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive Tenders at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. Standard Time, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st January, 1906, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, and to the Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his Office, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits and, if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of the acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does no bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to Tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 6th January, 1906.

INSOLVENCY NOTICE.

In the matter of KANJEE JESSA and VISRAM JESSA, residing at No. 4, David Joseph's Lane, in the Town of Calcutta, and MOOLJEE JESSA, residing at Bombay, all carrying on business at Nos. 61 & 61 old China Bazar Street and 33 Canning Street in the Town of Calcutta, under the name, style and firm of KANJEE JESSA and at Bombay in the name of KASSEM JESSA, Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioner of the Insolvent Court, will sit on TUESDAY, the 16th January, 1906, at the hour of 11 O'clock in the forenoon to adjudicate on the proof of claims in the above matter.

A. B. MILLER,
Official Assignee of Bengal.

Official Assignee's Office.

MESSRS. JOSEPH IVAN & Co. 13, Tamarind Lane, Fort, make to order FOOTWEAR of the highest quality, and use only the best Europe Material. None to equal them in smartness, finish and extreme moderation in Price.

BOMBAY 5TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 13TH JANUARY, 1906.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 8th January, 1906.

By Order,
CECIL GRAY,
Secretary W. I. R. C.

Bombay, 4th January, 1906.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

LAST TWO WEEKS. LAST TWO WEEKS OF THE.

THE BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

40 LONDON ARTISTES. 40

Under the personal Direction of
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
and by Special arrangement with
Mr. GEORGE EDWARDES
and the GAIETY THEATRE LONDON.

TO-NIGHT,
MONDAY, 8TH JANUARY,
AT 9-15 STANDARD TIME.
THE SPRING CHICKEN.

TUESDAY, 9TH JANUARY,
"VERONIQUE."

WEDNESDAY, 10TH JANUARY.
THE ORCHID.

THURSDAY, 11TH JANUARY.
"BELLE OF NEW YORK."

FRIDAY, 12TH JANUARY.
THE DUCHESS OF DANTZIC.

SATURDAY, 13TH JANUARY.
PANTOMIME ALADDIN.

MATINEE AT 3-30 (S. T.)
EVENING PERFORMANCE AT 9-15 (S. T.)
PRICES FOR MATINEE.
Rs. 3, 2, 1, and Annas 8,
Prices at Evening performances as usual.
Booking at SOUNDY & CO.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 22nd January, 1906, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes :—

1. To receive and consider the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May last.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
4. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

Bombay, 5th January, 1906.

IN accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association the BOOKS of the above Corporation are OPEN for the INSPECTION of the Shareholders, at the Office of the Corporation.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are INVITED and will be received at the Office of the Undersigned, up to 1 P.M. (Standard Time), on THURSDAY, the 11th January, 1906, for works in CONNECTION with the Restoration of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Administrative Offices, Bombay. The estimated probable value of the work Rs. 1 60 000.

Plans, Specification, & Bills of Quantities may be seen and all other particulars ascertained during office hours at the Office of the Undersigned where blank Tender Forms can be obtained on payment of Rs. 5.

Earnest money amounting to Rs. 1,500, in cash, to accompany each Tender which will be returned on the non-acceptance of the Tender.

The successful Tenderer will be required to deposit Rs. 8,500 in cash on signing the contract and 5 per cent will be reserved on all Bills until the reservation amounts to ten per cent. of the estimated cost including the Rs. 8,500 above-mentioned.

The acceptance of a Tender will rest with the Agent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CHARLES F. STEVENS, Architect,
"King's" Building, Hornby Road,
Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 6th January, 1906.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY during the official year 1906-07 of the under-noted articles :—

(1.) Drills, Cloths, Puttees, &c.
(2.) Helmets and Covers.
(3.) Leather Articles.
(4.) Embroidery work Badges, Colours, &c.
(5.) Miscellaneous Stores.

Tenders will be opened at 12 o'clock noon on the 5th February, 1906.

Forms of tender and schedule will be available on application at the office of the SUPERINTENDENT, Army Clothing Factory, Allipore, on and after the 15th January, 1906, at Rupee 1 per set.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

INDENTS promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all kinds of British and Continental goods including :—

Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries,
China, Earthenware and Glassware
Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods,
Fancy Goods, Perfumery and Stationery,
Hardware and Machinery,
Photographic and Optical Goods;
Provisions and Oilmen's Stores etc. etc.

Commission 2½% to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Original Invoices supplied.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON AND SONS,
(Established 1814)
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.
Cable Address : "ANNUAIRE, LONDON."

THE
LONDON DIRECTORY,

CONTAINING over 2,000 pages of condensed commercial matter, enables enterprising traders throughout the Empire to keep in close touch with the trade of the Motherland. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of :—

EXPORT MERCHANTS
with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign markets they supply ;
STEAMSHIP LINES
arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings ;
PROVINCIAL APPENDIX
of Trade Notices of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

Colonial Entries are accepted at Three Shillings per line of 28 letters.

A copy of the 1906 edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for
TWENTY-SHILLINGS.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY Co., Ltd.,
25, ABCHURCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER, LONDON."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER.—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MATHEWS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS :—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E.P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BREslauer & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WELLINGTON MEWS AUCTION SALE of horses and carriages will take place on WEDNESDAY, 10th January, 1906, at 9 A.M. sharp, Standard Time. The time has been altered from 8-30 to 9 O'clock to suit the convenience of the PUBLIC.

WANTED Intelligent Young MEN for erecting Telephone Switchboard. Good prospects. Apply MANAGER, Bombay Telephone Co. Ld.

TRY YOUR LUCK—At our Popular FISH POND, thousands satisfied every year for Xmas and New Year at SHROFF BROTHERS, 27, Hornby Row, Fort.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and Visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest, Portrait Paintings in oil on Photographic Basis a speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings. Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PICTORIAL POST CARDS.—Send me your Photograph, or any Photograph, or Picture, or negative, or film, and I will return it with one Dozen Post Cards of it for Rs. 2, Cash with Order. Stamps not accepted.—W. A. FORSHAW, Photographer, Madras.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs.51, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—3, D. Naria Hyderabad Deccan.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovation. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mora Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bar, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinners served till late hours.

COTTON BUSINESS.—Cotton, and Seed, and Factory Business, Upcountry. WANT POST as Manager, or Assistant in these, for Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seed &c. Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute, Flour Oil, and other Mills. Have served for 20 Twenty years, as Agent to European Firms. Visited Steam Factories, and Travelled throughout India. Proficient in Opening New Stations. Also Erected and Dismantled Factories. Highest Testimonials. Address, "COMRA," care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED FOREIGNERS who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught. Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box No. 1234. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRO COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK FOR 1901.—Only a few Copies available. Got up in a neat and an attractive style in colours on superior paper. Contains in brief valuable and useful information regarding H. E. the Governor's Personal Staff and Additional Members in Council, Gazetted Public Holidays and various departments of the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the B. B. & C. I. Ry., the G. I. P. Ry., Bombay Post Office, the Town Schools &c., Price per copy ANNAS FOUR only. Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandys, B.A., and A. William Hurle. Apply "Manager" "Bombay Gazette."

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronised by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Specialité First Class Grooms and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee Fee, Bombay "A," and Mofussil &c., for every servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay. Established, 87.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas ; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas, 30 days to one year, 1 rupee and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY. SURGERY SUPERSEDED.—SURGERY not needed at all.—Through cures for Hydrocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis, Piles, Fistula, with its horrible and maddening agonies, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases. Fatty or windy body (reduction in such a body from 4 to 6 inches or windy body (reduction in such a body from 4 to 6 inches within after 15 days' treatment) Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Spermatorrhœa, Sterility, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Nasal complaints, Leprosy and all sorts of malignant diseases are thoroughly cured by infallible and harmless vegetable medicines. Apply Dr. BALKRISHNA N. JOSHI, of Benares, Pardeo Bridge, near Tram Terminus, Motiwala's Chawl, Tardeo, Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette Press.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross London.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL
is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your Money in full returned if not entirely satisfactory. Highest grade cycles guaranteed. LATEST MODELS £2.10 to £6
Eadie or New Departure Coaster Hubs, Dunlop or Clincher A Wonn Tyres, Inverted Lever Brake, Two Speed Gear, etc.
Packed and Delivered Free to any part in the world. We guarantee safe delivery.
200 Second-Hand Cycles all makes, £1 to £2.10
good as new.
Great factory clearance sale at half factory prices.
EARN A CYCLE taking orders from sample machine. Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once for free catalogues and our special offer, using sufficient postage. Tyres, Sundries, Sewing Machines, Phonographs, &c., half prices.
MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. C 28.
LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND CHICAGO.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 25) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8 per cwt delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th inst, at 3 p m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a collection of valuable books, consisting of Burton Arabian Nights 12 vols, Chaucer's works 12 vols, Scotts Waverly Novels 25 vols, Gibbons Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire 7 vols, Shakespeare's works 40 vols, Temple classics 23 vols, Bohn's Library 47 vols, Jane Austen's Novels 5 vols, Hartsse's library 4 vols, Mrs Henry Woods Novels 14 vols, and other books by known Authors.

The books are on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs easy-chairs, tables teapoys, writing, folding, dressing and wash-hand tables, cots, cupboards, chest of drawers, Chubb's safe on stand, seal press with cover on stand.

1 DOBBLE 12 bore gun by Hollis and Son in case.
1 DOBBLE 12 Bore gun by Charles Boswell.

The property of a gentleman :—10 gold and silver English and Swiss made open face, hunting and race watches by different makers.

By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Mr. A. L. Brozzard, consisting of watches, rings, timepiece, six chamber revolvers in cases cash, box copper coins photo frames, empty cartridges, shikar knives, sword, maps etc.,

At 2 p.m.

Several new and second-hand gent's bicycles.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 light dog cart.
1 French-polish office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 Lady's saddle with safety stirrup.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE of 14 pieces of Rice fields at Eria Paria between Andheri and Santa Cruz in Salsette.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod Esq Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Bhubhai Savaichand, an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 21st inst at 4 p. m. on the premises, the 14 pieces of rice fields, situate between Andheri and Santa Cruz measuring 8 acres and 1 41-2 gunthas or about 40,000 square yards and bearing survey Nos 20, 21, 22, 195, 243, 247, 23, 183, 187, 273, 245, 185, 170 and 9.

The above fields will be sold in lots to suit buyers. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 8th January, 1906.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 33, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co will sell by Public Auction on the premises TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p. m., the materials for removal of the following buildings :—

The materials of building street Nos. 57-59, 51-55, 47-51, 43-45, Northbrook Street.

The materials of building street No. 34-33, Bhaidarwala Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co will sell by Public Auction on the premises on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p. m., the materials for removal of the following buildings :—

The materials of buildings street Nos. 18, 81, 84, 55, 57, 6 2 in Chundanwadi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE, PARCELS, &c., AT G. I. P. RAILWAY, VICTORIA TERMINUS.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p. m. at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, parcels, etc., etc.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 8th January, 1906.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of three Valuable Bungalows with outhouses at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, and a house at Dongri Street advertised to take place TO-DAY and TO-MORROW is POSTPONED till three weeks and Date of SALE will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE OF A MOTOR CAR.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,

One 10 horse power Gardner Serpollite Car, double phaeton model, fitted with detachable canopy and side curtains, painted English purple lake and picked out with fine yellow lines, upholstered in dark blue morocco and brass fittings extended foot boards and side lamps. The Maximum speed is about 47 miles per hour, cost the owner nearly Rs. 10,000 delivered in India open to trial and examination.

The above is now on view at the Western India Motor Car Co, Ld.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 9th, and WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst, at 1 p. m., each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, the remaining stock-in-trade of Messrs. Moreas and Co., consisting of dolls and toys, rich plated ware, such as tea sets, ice pitchers, butter pots, cruet and pickle frames, large salvers, cases of spoons and forks, cups and saucers, &c., leather goods consisting of stationery boxes dressing and hand bags, albums, blotting pads, lady's work boxes, &c., Gas nearly new soda water machine with all the accessories and about 200 dozen soda bottles, one pastry machine, one lot of rich wines, consisting of champagne, claret, whisky, cognac, &c., furniture consisting of large English show cases, sliding door cupboards, marble top tables and chairs, hanging pictures, hanging lights and chandeliers, one large marble-top counter, one iron safe by Chubb lock on stand, copper utensils, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

N. B.—The above goods will be sold in small lots to suit the requirement of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p m, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of House Nos. 81-83, 77-79 and 75, Cases Nos. 132, 133, 134, and Ward Nos. 7393, 7589, 7588, Kubharwada Street and House Nos 98-101, 105 107, Cases Nos, 175, 131, and Ward Nos. 7511 and 7485 Bhandari Street.

AUCTION SALE OF MADRAS COTTON MUSLIN, BRICE BISE NET AND CURTAIN, PAGREE, EDGING, TAPESTRY, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 11th instant at 3 p.m, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned :—

4 cases consisting of Madras cotton muslin brice bise net and curtain, pagree edging tapestry etc,

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 8th January, 1906.

FEVER DROPS. As. 4
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)
The BEST and CHEAPEST
Remedy for all FEVERS.

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION. Re. 1
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.
Strongly recommended for
SYPHILITIC TROUBLES,

SHARMA'S INKS.
Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER. For Prices Samples Apply to
The SUPERINTENDENT,
F. C. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 1st Floor, Fort or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..... £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE :
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo]	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and
Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,332,200.55

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico.	San Francisco.
Hongkong.	Shangai.	Washington, D. C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton
Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey.
	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£525,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newara Riya,	Nairobi.
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due,

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... " 9,940,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ..... " 800,000

HEAD OFFICE : YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

London,	Shanghai,	Port Arthur,	Kobe.
Lyons,	Hongkong,	Mukden,	Osaka.
New York,	Tientsin	Talien,	Tokyo.
San Francisco,	Peking,	Chefoo,	Nagasaki.
Honolulu.	Newchang,	Tieling.	Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England ; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld. ; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld. ; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Re. 2 per inch) ; Fourth and onward Two Annas Re. 1 per inch) ; Twice or Once a week ; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Re. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Re. 2.

WELLINGTON MEWS

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES and CARRIAGES will take place on WEDNESDAY 10th January, 1906, at 9 A. M., Standard Time, Sharp.

UP to the present over 40 horses have been registered, consisting of teams, pairs, single harness horses, race horses, hunters, hacks, and Polo ponies, also over a dozen English carriages consisting of Ralli carts, Cabriolette, Broughams, Landaulette, Vis-a-Vis and Victorias. The Carriages can be seen on TUESDAY afternoon and the horses on the morning of sale.

FOR SALE

A NIAGARA SODA WATER MACHINE, and Accessories (in good order), the property of 2nd Yorkshire Regt. leaving India, can be seen working any day at the Barracks Colaba.

Offers will

JOHN BEGG'S

ROYAL LOCHNAGAR WHISKIES

IN FOUR WELL-MATURED BLENDS.

BY Royal Warrant to H. M. KING EDWARD VII, 1901.
" " Her Late Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA, 1848-1900.
" " H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, 1903.

Mofussil orders receive personal and prompt attention.

Can be had in retail from the following firms:—Messrs. MONGINI Bros; PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay and Poona; LEOPOLD & Co., Apollo Bunder; D. C. OOMRIGAR, Crawford Market; BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES; DARA Bros., Bandora near St. Andrew's and at the BANDORA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

SOLE AGENTS:

BOMBAY WINE AGENCY.

147, GIRGAUM ROAD,

JUST

REMINDER.

OYSTER-SUPPERS

Served up to ONE a.m. daily (Sundays till 11 p.m.)

AT

GREEN'S

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.

Breakfast, Tiffin, Dinner and Supper served from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. under the personal supervision of a European Chef; rates from Re. 1, and upwards.

All meals (table d'hote and à là carte) will shortly be prepared under the supervision of a "European Chef de cuisine," late from the Hotel Metropole Brighton, England. Rates from Re. 1, and upwards.

The I. H, Co.'s European String Band plays every MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

ICED MUNICH AND PILSENER BEER ON DRAUGHT.

TELEPHONE No. 222.

MONGINI BROTHERS

NOW REGISTER ORDERS for their celebrated BOXES of

CAKES AND CONFECTIONERY.

A large selection of XMAS NOVELTIES just unpacked. Over 250 different kinds of boxes of XMAS CRACKERS from 0-8 upwards.

CRYSTALLISED FRUIT, MARRONS GLACES, MOKA WALNUTS, FRENCH whole fruit in SYRUP, SMYRNA FIGS TURKISH DELIGHT FONDANTS, CHOCOLATES, etc., etc.

Toy boxes with CHOCOLATES and fancy boxes in a large variety.

NEW PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

Telegraphic address "IMOGEN" Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

25-27-29, CHURCH GATE STREET,

BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.

Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.

English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

"I have derived benefit from your ACORIDINE."
(Sd.) Mrs. B.

"My long standing Dyspepsia yielded to the regular use of Your Acoridine."
(Sd.) D. D. A.

ACORIDINE

AN infallible Indigestion Cure,
CURES chronic, Indigestion and Dyspepsia
OF the worst type known
RAPIDLY, radically and certainly,
IF you are a victim to this direful complaint
DO not wait till to-morrow; send for a bottle now
ITS effects will surprise you; there is
NOTHING to equal it
EVEN in confirmed cases.

Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

BEYNON & CO.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

55, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

Opposite the Town Hall.

Further extensions and renovations.

Rooms airy and commodious

with Bath-rooms attached to each.

Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.

Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Jan. 5.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ..... 89 9-16 = + 1-8
3 do. Rentes ..... 98 3-4 = — 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... 105 1-4 = unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... 65 7-8 = — 1-16

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 29 13-16 = +1 16
2 months hence ..... 29 3-16 = +1-8
Spot in New York ..... 64 3-8 = + 1-8

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25·19 = — 1
Berlin ..... 20·42 3 4 = — 1-4
New York Demand ..... 4·35 5-8 = unchanged

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 4 per cent = unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills ... 3 3-4 do = do
6 " " " ... 3 3-8 do = do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills ..... 4 do = do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 4 1-4 do = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 2 3-8 do = — 3-8
7 day market loans ..... 2 7-8 do = — 1-8

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

	£
Silver to Bombay	380 000
Gold to Bombay	70,000

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 1 1-2 Jan. value steady

WHEAT—
Wheat firm

RAPESEED—
Yellow Gozerat 45 A.-M. value firm
Brown 42 + 3-4 April-May sellers firm

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 46 A-M done firm

COFFEE—
Coffee In New York 8 1-16 — 1-16

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian dull. Manchester steady. Total Sales 10,000. Spot 6 23+2. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 3-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 55,000. Futures closed steady.

Jan.-Feb	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
6·10	6·13	16·17
—2	—2	—2
April-May	May-June.	June-July
6·20	6·23	6·24
—2	—2	—3
July.-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct
6·25	6·17	5 92
—2	—2	—3

Receipts at U S Ports 31,000
Do last year 27,000
Exports to Great Britain 43.000
Do do Continent 2 000

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ..... 11·35 — 10
Futures, month of March ..... 11·62 — 8 } a
Do do. July ..... 11·81 — 9 }
a Declined owing to weak cables and to bear pressure and bulls unloading.

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot 11 11-16
Futures, month of March ..... 11·87—9
Do. do. May ..... 11·99—0
Tone at close ..... steady.
Week's receipts of cotton at U S ports 145,000 bales
" exports to Great Britain .... 109,000 "
" " Continent ..... 68,000 "
Stock of cotton at U S. ports ..... 1,085,000 "
Stock of cotton at interior ports ..... 600,000 "

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Friday 5th Jan. 1905 :—

Cotton	11,757 bales.
Wheat	3,745 cwts.
Linseed	2,777 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	948 do
Gingellyseed	13,291 do
Poppyseed	10 do
Groundnut	982 do
Castorseed	2,629 do
Rice	4,150 do
Myrabollams	4,559 do
Cottonseed	13,398 do
Mowraseed	57 do
Gram	230 do
Jowar	39 do
Maize	9 do

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.
Gold Bullion Rs. 650,600
Gold Coin Rs. 18,750
539 Silver Bars
173 Boxes Dollars
ex s s Delhi from London
Gold Coin Rs. 15,500 ex s. s. Oriental from London

BOMBAY, JAN. 6.

EXCHANGE.—Tone firm.
Bank T. T. ... ... Is. 4 3-32d.
Bank Demand ... ... Is. 4 3-32d to 1-8d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. Is. 4 11-32d.
Do. 6 do. do. ... Is. 4 15-32d.
French Francs 3 do. do. ... 171
Marcks 3 do. do. ... 139 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight ... 146 1 2
Shanghai 30 do. ... 200
Japan 30 do. ... 150

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.
Cash ... ... 97·12
1st Settlement, 5th January ... 98·11

Money Market. Tone firm.

SEEDS.

BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 28th Sept. 4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 4th Jan. 3 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 4th " 3 do.
Bank of Madras do. 19th " 3 do.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.
Tone ..... easier.
Estimated sales ..... 6,000 Bales
Imports ..... 52,000 "

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
6·04	6·07	6·11
—6	—81	—6
Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
6·14	6·17	6·18
—8	—6	—6
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.
6·19	6·11	5·86
—6	—6	—6

COTTON.—The market is quiet with a small business passing as enquiry is slack.

"Sutta" closing quotations are as follows :—
Bengals Fully Good January ..... Rs. 189
Broach M.-G. Good March ..... " 253

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms)	...193	190	...	25th Jan.
Bengals (M.-G.) Ry. terms...	...206	196	...	25th Jan.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.) ...	...208	199	...	25th Jan.
Oomrawutee (descriptions) M.-G.	219	213	...	25th Jan.
Khandeish, (M.-G.) ...	...215	210	...	25th Jan.
Yeotmal (M.-G.)	...236	230	...	25th Jan
Khamgaum, fair staple (M.-G.)				
Karanja do. (M.-G.)	220	214	...	25th Jan.
Akola do. (M.-G.)				
Oomra, good staple (M.-G.)	... 230	224	...	25th Jan.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	233	227	...	25th Jan.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	... 227	221	...	25th Jan.
Broach (M.-G.)	... 268	... 253		25th Mar
Bhownugger (M.-G.)	218	212	...	25th Feb.

NOTICE of the Wellington Mews auction sale which taken place on Wednesday will be found in our advertisement column, a large number of lots of both horses and carriages will be put up.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROWNE—Dec 22, at Jhansi, to Mr and Mrs E V Browne, of a son.
HAWKINS—Jan 4, at Dibrugarh, the wife of A B Hawkins, of Digboi, Assam, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BURKITT—WOODHAM—January 6, at St David's Church, Allahabad by the Rev F J Clarke, Garrison Chaplain, William John Dwyer Burkitt, C S, only surviving son of Mr Justice Sir William Burkitt C S, and the late Mrs W R Burkitt, to No 1 Stephanie, only child of Captain and Mrs Woodham, Northamptonshire Regiment.

DEATHS.

ARMSTRONG—Nov 5, at Abu Road, Alfred T Armstrong R M Railway Police, 6th son of Capt W A Armstrong, Comst Det t aged 36 years.
LLOYD—Dec 31, at Rawal Pindi, T evor John Home, the infant son of Capt and Mrs C T Lloyd, aged six weeks.
WATTS—Dec 28, at Cawnpore, Charles Alexander, Watts, late of East Indian Railway, age 54 years.

℞ Bombay. Dec. 1905.

1/4 *Floral Mouth Elixir,* (*Kemp*) *1 bottle.*
1/- *Dentists Tooth Powder,* (*Kemp*), *1 bottle.*
-/8 *Equatorial Sanitary Tooth Brush,* (*Kemp*), —*one.*
m. *Use morning and evening.*
M. D., D. Sc. London.

To be dispensed by

Kemp & Co. Ltd.

7 Elphinstone Circle, *or at their branches.*

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 35m. Sun sets, 5h. 33m. High water, 9-33m., 10-52a. Low water. 3-57m., 3-50a.
High Court re-opens after Christmas vacation.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, the Bandmann Opera Company, 9 p.m.

RATANSI MULJI DISPENSARY, FORT.—During December, the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 3,241. Among them the number of new admissions was 338; classified as stated below :—Men 542, women 119, and children 177. The average daily attendance was 104.

KEMPS' SCRIBBLING DIARY FOR 1903.—Messrs Kemp and Company have issued, for the price of eight annas, a useful scribbling diary for the current year, with elegant binding, interleaved with blotting paper and having seven days to a page. It also contains calendars for the years 1903 as well as 1907.

THE KHOJA SAJUNBHOY MEERALLY'S DISPENSARY.—During December, the number of Khoja patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 1,935 Among them the number of new admissions was 409; classified as stated below :—Men 115, women 125 and children 169. Total 409. The average daily attendance was 63.

ACCIDENT IN A MILL.—Chundri, a Hindu girl, aged 6, on Friday, took her father's food to the Sarawatti Mills and while there she mischievously put her left hand into the thread extracting machine with the result that the arm was dragged in and badly crushed. She was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital where the injured arm had to be amputated.

REPORTED THEFT OF A BICYCLE.—Mr. W. Eyres, employed in Messrs. Thos. Cook and Sons, reported to the Police the theft of his bicycle from the passage of the firm's offices on the Esplanade Road. Subsequent investigations led to the missing bicycle being traced to an iron foundry at Parel, where it is alleged to have been left by a young Mahomedan who is being sought for by the Police.

VICTORIA DRIVER AND HIS FARE.—At the Mazgon Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, disposed of a case in which Mahomed Husain Jakaria charged Vasir Shah, a victoria driver, with insulting him, and Policeman Govind Mahadev, No. 558, with wrongfully detaining him. Complainant drove in first accused's victoria from Pydhoni to Grant Road, and tendered six annas, which was the legal fare. Accused demanded eight annas, and during the quarrel between them, the policeman, (the second accused) arrived on the scene, and ordered the complainant to pay eight annas, and added that unless he did so he would take him into custody. The complainant paid the money and asked for the driver's name, when the driver insulted him. The Magistrate fined each of the accused Rs. 10.

THE BEGGING NUISANCE IN BOMBAY.—Begging on public roads, especially in the Fort, seems to be on the increase. Some of these beggars, whose very appearance is shocking, are seen running after, not only the pedestrians, but also after the occupants of carriages and tram-cars, letting the motor-cars alone as they could not be kept pace with. Some of these beggars—not having any moral claim to be so called, being strong in mind and limb—venture even so far as to touch the body of the passers-by until either they are pleased with a copper or thrashed aside with a cane. At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday morning, before Mr. N.W Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, about half-a-dozen beggars were put up for asking for alms in public places. Being convicted they were sentenced for a period of from fifteen days' to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE LATE DR. FRIEDRICH SPIEGEL.—The following resolution was passed on Saturday last at an ordinary weekly meeting of "The Society for the promotion of research into the Zorostrian religion." "This meeting places on record its deep sense of the of the loss sustained by the Parsi community in general, and by this Society in particular by the death of Dr. Friedrich von Spiegel, late Professor of Oriental Languages at the Erlangen University, and an honorary member of this Society, which took place at Munich on the 15th December, 1905. This meeting further requests the President to forward a copy of this resolution to the widow and other relatives of the deceased through the deceased's son-in-law Dr. Eugen Wilhelm, Professor of Indian Langages at the Jena University, and to inform them that this meeting cordially participates in their grief at the sad bereavement."

A TRADER IN TROUBLE.—At the Mazgon Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Vasi Shavji, a trader, was charged with stealing a bundle of tin, valued at Rs. 125, belonging to Jivandas Ranchhodas from the Warf Bunder Goods Station of the G. I. P. Railway, on 30th December. Complainant wanted to consign the bundle to Kalyan; but it happened not to have been packed properly, it was not accepted for transmission by the goods-clerk. Complainant left it, and went away. Accused then took it up and went with it to another pair of scales for consigning it to Kalyan to Ratansi Umarsi. It was also refused at these scale on account of its not having been packed according to the regulations. On complainant's return to the goods station later, he missed the bundle, and made a report of the matter to the Railway Police, when accused was arrested. His Worship sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

HIS CONSCIENCE BIT HIM.—On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector O'Brien prosecuted Hasjivan Kersanji a Hindu Brahmin "bidi" maker, aged about thirty-five and living in the Third Coombharwada Lane, for eating four annas' worth of opium, with the intent of committing suicide, on Thursday last. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. Evidence showed that on the day in question he quarrelled with his mother and they abused each other. He then left the house in disgust and bought the quantity of opium from the market, and coming home consumed it. Hearing what he had done, his mother took him to the G. T. Hospital, where he was treated and saved. Being asked why he should have thought of committing suicide, the accused said, he could not bear his mother abuse him and the mental agony was intense after he had returned abuse to his mother. The accused was given fourteen days' simple imprisonment for the offence.

AN INSANE PARSEE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Erachshah Fardunji, a Parsee, was charged with causing hurt to Babu Laxman, on the 24th ultimo in a liquor shop in Cowarji Patel Tank Road, in which Babu was employed as a servant. Accused asked for some water, and producing a piece of paper, asked for a change for a twenty-rupee note. He was told it was not a currency note. He replied, it was a cheque for the same amount. When informed that it was not a cheque, picked up a knife and threatened to strike the shop-keeper with it. Complainant went to his master's assistance, and was assaulted. Accused ran away, but was chased by two persons, whom he also attacked; he was eventually arrested. From the accused's behaviour in Court, the Magistrate directed that he should be examined by the Police Surgeon. That officer, after having kept the accused under observation for sometime, came to the conclusion that he was of unsound mind. The Magistrate remarked that under the circumstance, the accused could not be held responsible for his actions. He was therefore, discharged His Worship further ordered that the accused should be detained in custody pending further orders from Government.

STANDARD TIME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It was generally understood when Standard Time was proposed for adoption in Bombay that the sister Railways would also change the timings of their Local Service to suit the office hours. I find the B. B. and C. I. have changed their time table, but the G. I. P. as is always the case with them seem satisfied with the old one. Most of the offices have adopted the Standard Time and now open at 10-30 and close at 5-30. The inconvenience to those working in the Fort and living in the suburbs is very great. For instance in the evenings the 1st train after 5-30 leaves the Terminus at 5-40, which is too early, it being impossible for people from the Fort to arrive in time for that train. The next does not leave till 5-58 full half an hour after the offices close. I, therefore, trust the General Traffic Manager will take early steps to alter the timings of the trains to suit the office hours.—Yours etc.

M. H.

WANTED AN IMPROVEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I wonder if those who are responsible for looking after the efficiency of roads in Bombay, are all on long furlough, or else it is ridiculous to suppose that they have wilfully allowed Queen's Road, (especially that part of it which lies between Charni Road Foot Bridge and Chowpatty Level Crossing) to become as rotten as Jack holes. What is more curious is that it has been in this state I notice for a month or more, and yet nobody thought of doing the needful. Is it possible that none of our Civic Fathers have chanced to pass that way? That blessed portion sadly puts me in mind, every time I pass over it, of the poor wisdom in levying tax on bicycles for using roads, which is nobody's concern to keep in good order, and which does more damage to machines than one would care to tolerate. I feel sure those who pass that way on their bikes will agree with me when I say that the effect of thuds and joltings one receives on that part of the road simply adds to the charm of delightful bike riding. But it would be well if the Roads Department did not let us have too much of it and see to its restoration before it becomes a thorough nuisance.—Yours &c,

BUSTANI.

CRICKET.

HINDU GYMKHANA vs. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE above match was played on the Esplanade ground on Saturday and resulted in a win for the Hindu Gymkhana by 60 runs and 2 wickets.

Scores :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr Cheetham, c Agaskar, b Erasha	21
Mr Monteath, b Baloo	12
Mr Stileman, b Baloo	4
Lt Rollo, run out	0
Mr Powell, b Erasha	2
Mr Sanderson, b Baloo	0
Substitute, b Erasha	9
Mr Ainslie, not out	13
Mr Wilson, b Erasha	0
Mr Pooley, b Baloo	0
Mr West, b Baloo	4
Extras	7
Total	72

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Mr Agaskar, b Silleeman	2
Mr Baloo, c Cheetham, b Cheetham	19
Mr Erasha, b Cheetham	1
Mr C V Mehta, b Pooley	17
Mr P K Telang, c Monteath, b Pooley	6
Mr D K Telang, c Cheetham, b West	19
Mr Prabhaker, not out	33
Mr G E Khote, c Rollo, b Pooley	1
Mr S K Divekar, c Sanderson, b Pooley	0
Mr S W Madan, not out	13
Mr S T Pathare, to bat	—
Extras	22
Total	132

THE Government Telegraph Department has issued a new Telegraph Map of India, the 1905 Edition, in six sheets. It is a fine publication printed in clear type, excellently drawn and defined. The scale, thirty-two miles to the inch, obviates all crowding of names and places, while it shows at a glance the enormous net-work of telegraph wires that cover the peninsula. The map is not coloured, but the provinces of India are distinguishable in outline, and the smaller States and tribal divisions are all well marked. The area which the Indian Telegraph department commands can be imagined from the fact that offices are established at Gyantse in Tibet in lat. 29° North and 89° 15' East at Rhobat in Persian territory a degree further to the north, 60° 20' East and 300 miles west of Nushki, the termination of the Railway line at that side. The telegraph runs to Drosh in Kafiristan; its most northerly station in that wild district being at Mastuj in 360° north latitude. Again it wanders off to Leh in Ladak, and Skardu in Batistan, to Parachinar near the gloomy Safed Koh range. Right down through Burmah it goes to Mergui in Siam; to Diamond Island at the mouth of the Irrawaddy, whence the wireless telegraphic system starts for Port Blair through Preparis and Slipper Islands, by the east coast of the North Andaman and Middle Andaman Islands. The most Southerly stations of the ordinary telegraphic system are Colachel and Nagercoil near Cape Comorin. The line crosses by Adam's Bridge to Mannaar where it connects with the Ceylon system. The railway is closely followed for the great body of the telegraphic lines but independent extensions go far out beyond most of the termini of our great lines, in some cases for hundreds of miles, marched off on the maps with telegraphic stations at all the towns and most of the villages on the way. The six sheets of this map form a triumphant record of the enterprise of a department that has to deal with all India, almost from the Equator right up to and beyond the Himalayas.

AUTOMOBILE NOTES.

THE PARIS SHOW.

THE Paris Show is the most interesting exhibition of motor-cars that the world has ever witnessed so far. There is an airiness, a grace, a beauty about all that the French attempt that renders even such a prosaic happening as a collection of horseless vehicles artistic when held under the auspices of such an æsthetic body as the Automobile Club de France has proved itself to be. No huge motor omnibuses blocking the view of cars proper, no motor boats sprawling about utterly out of their element in more senses than one plenty of room to see all there was to see, and voluble and polite Gauls only too willing to render even the most casual inquirer all the information that he required. The French have, owing to our own stupidity mainly, got such a huge start of us that whether we shall ever catch them up is a problem too difficult to settle off-hand.

Generally speaking, cars are heavier, owing to the very general adoption of covered bodies, but the cautious adventurer into the motor world will do well to study the different types of chassis, which are more frequently displayed than is the complete vehicle itself. Here the production is that of the engineer only and when the horse-power, systems of transmission and ignition, and general strength required have been duly decided on, then, and then only, is the coachbuilder called in to arrange the important but secondary condition that of comfort. Some of the French carriage work is really beautiful and the colouring varied and attractive yet smart withal. Many of our coachbuilders build most excellent tonneaux and coupes but the very words themselves are French, and coachmakers who want to see how elegant a modern motor can be should just go across and take a stroll around the Grand Palais.

I will not dilate too long on the well-known names of the cars that have so long led the world in motoring efficiency. Their engines are now growing to be very much alike, mostly owing more than a little to the Mercedes design of last year. One or two have the connecting rods so fitted to the pistons that they are "out of line" with the axis of the crankshaft, with the idea that thereby the wear on the cylinder walls is reduced. However, as the cylinder walls of a properly made engine do not wear at all, amateurs need not be too greatly impressed with this particular new departure. Some of the very best cars are to be found among the Italian exhibits, chief of which, perhaps, are the well-known Fiat and Itala and Florentia but there are many others, and there is, I think, little doubt that the Italians are catching up the French even faster than we are.

FOR the first time, the inhabitants of the Gay City were introduced to the motor 'bus, of which there were seven different kinds, some running free of charge, taking people to and from the Grand Palais and the Opera and boulevards. Hundreds of motor-cars of different makes were waiting outside to take prospective buyers for a ride. The demand seemed greatest for small cars, as was only to be expected. The number of people who are willing to put down five hundred pounds for a really efficient and durable vehicle of moderate horse-power is enormous and ever growing. Our makers are beginning to grapple with it, as witness the really excellent four cylinder vehicles now turned out by the Humber firm, for example; but as long as it is as easy to sell a big car as it is a little one, the "small man" will not receive so much attention as he will later on. A mud-covered vehicle, which was staged just as it arrived after a run of twelve hundred kilometres, which it had accomplished in forty-five hours, appealed to me, and doubtless to many others, costing as it did but a hundred and thirty-four pounds, and being of eight horse-power.

All sorts of devices were employed in order to attaract attention, and many of the stands whereon the various vehicles were displayed were of the most costly and artistic description. The giant Mercedes, which was surmounted by a wonderful sort of erection in wrought iron, at one time contained a small lion from Bostock's menagerie, and also a very large Danish dog, as occupants of the seats; but even this addition to the normal state of things did not induce me to place an order for a similar hundred and twenty horse-power automobile. Indeed I departed with rather indecent haste, not being altogether satisfied with the bona fides of the king of beasts in question.

Let us all take it for granted that we would like to own a thirty to forty horse-power carriage, but as a matter of fact such an equipage is only suitable to quite wealthy people. The chassis alone may cost anything over a thousand pounds, and the body, say, another two or three hunded. It is noiseless, swift, and practically perfect nowadays, that is to say, if it comes from any well-known firm either here or abroad, but, after all said and done, it only carries four people, or five at the most and being usually heavy, wears out tyres pretty quickly, whereas the light car of about fourteen horse-power also with four cylinders, can be purchased or about five hundred pounds complete, carrying the same number of passengers, the chief difference between the two being that the top speed of the one is about forty miles an hour, and the other a bare thirty and the lighter car is much slower on the hills. But does this really matter? Not much to many of us. I was out in the Fen district the other day with a man who had a twenty-five horsepower magnificent vehicle. The road was absolutely deserted, and off he went in fine style, saying that he would order dinner for us both at a town twenty-five miles off. I was in my own fourteen horse-power car, but I got there, as the Americans say, "in time for the soup.

Do not let us therefore be downcast because we, who are perchance of a modest and unassuming complexion, may not proceed at extreme velocities up steep gradients. To do so costs many shekels, and that must be our chief consolation. Time was when I used piously to thank my lucky star that I was not as these impetuous sportsmen, but now I do not care. So long as they pass me in a gentlemanly way, and do not fillmy beard with dust and debris of the road, I recognise that it is no concern of mine; but for consolation I gently murmur, "Costs him sixpence a mile." On a long tour of a medium-powered car one loses much time on hills, but it cannot be helped, and in a stiff country one averages likely enough only fifteen miles an hour; but downhill and on the flat one can bustle along nearly as fast as the "other man," and run the mile in two minutes (if no one is looking). I often thought I would like to have a two-hundred-ton schooner yacht, but through some inexplicable oversight of Nature this was denied me, so I had mighty fine fun in a ten-tonner. So with motor-cars.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 6TH JAN.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen over a large area, the fall having been brisk to rapid in several places to the north of latitude 20°.

Winds are north-westerly on the Coromandel Coast while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The abnormal low temperatures observed in several places are gradually disappearing and variations now show an excess of 6° in the maximum at Ahmednagar and a defect of 5° to 6° at Neemuch, Saugor, Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad. The variations of minimum show an excess of 5° to 7° at Trichinopoly, Hyderabad Deccan, Bijapur and Sholapur and a defect of 5° to 11° at Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Neemuch, Bhavnagar Para, Deesa, Ajmere, Jaipur, Allahabad, Agra, Delhi and Sirsa. The highest temperature in the shade was 91° at Cuddapah and Cochin and the lowest 34° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy in Ceylon over the greater part of the Madras Presidency and also at Calicut and Karachi.

Rain.—Negapatam and Madras report light showers.

Weather is generally fine in the Bombay Presidency.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JAN. 8, 1906.

OUR NEW FRIENDS.

In order that we may the better know the people we are to add to our list of friends, under the auspices of the Anglo-German amity movement, a writer in "Blackwood" is at pains to tell us all about them and to show how we have misjudged them. He believes from the bottom of his heart that the bulk of the German people are at least as peaceably minded as ourselves and would regard a serious quarrel with England in the light of a deplorable and well-nigh intolerable calamity. And he quotes a Teutonic acquaintance, who, discussing the relative military strength of the two countries, exclaimed : "You have few soldiers, but goot, very goot. And your sheeps—see German navy so." and he held up his little finger, "but English Navy so"! and up went both hands. "England," he continued, "many sheeps, Germany many soldiers ; they shall always be very goot friends and the world shall be quiet. No more war, because England and Germany say so." So much for generalities and the writer then goes into details. Comparing the two people he deals with those who preside behind the counter, first. He laments that in England the motto seems to be : "If you have not got the exact article required, show to your customer that which, in your opinion, most nearly answers to the description," following which, an Irish shop-assistant on one occasion palmed off a length of gunpowder fuse for a certain brand of tobacco and blew the customer's pipe to smithereens. A German shop-keeper would not do this. He would say : "We don't seem to have it in stock to-day, Sir. The fact is that we have just sold out of it. But we shall have more in to-night, if you would kindly call to-morrow or the next day." And if he cannot truthfully say that, he will escort the customer to a shop where the article he wants is obtainable. Then with a courteous bow and a smiling adieu he returns to his own emporium. The man in the street, be he gentleman at large, student, tradesman or peasant, is quite as anxious as the obliging shopman to ensure that he who seeks his aid shall reach his required destination and is quite ready to guide him if he thinks he is likely to go astray.

Courtesy is one of the never-failing characteristics of the Teuton. Among students it is particularly noticeable. At Oxford a nod, or a smile, or a wave of the hand passes muster as a sufficient acknowledgement of a friend on the other side of the road ; of the friend's friend, except when a lady is concerned, no notice of any kind is taken. But the young German, whose lack of courtesy is so often the topic of a letter or a paragraph in an English paper, is, in the opinion of "Blackwood's" writer, almost inconveniently courteous, the almost incessant taking off of the head-dress being the most conspicuous, when that head-dress assumed the form of a flat coloured cap, invariably worn on the back of the head. All foreigners are the same in this respect and we cannot help wishing they were not. As to duelling in Germany, opinions differ. But most people favour the practice in that "it tests a man's courage as well as his skill and it gives confidence and experience to one who may later on in life be called upon to use his sword to keep his head, in sober earnest." It seems that only the freshman's year is spent in roystering. Later on, when he has won his spurs, he settles down to serious work. "The first year, drinking beer and fighting, after that much work." And it is claimed for the German student that he is at once more serious than the average Oxford or Cambridge undergraduate. Where, for instance, the latter's hospitality commonly runs to port wine and perhaps champagne, the German's ideas are rather those of the humble-minded, though really sensible, Welshman to be found within the precincts of Jesus College, Oxford. For a large party of German students, something under six-pence a head is quoted as the cost of a sufficiently liberal entertainment. And it must be borne in mind that excessive potation leads in Germany to rotundity rather than to inebriation.

And this matter of rotundity is in itself interesting. The Germans are an unathletic nation. They take no really active exercise. "Put side by side with our Oxford undergraduate," the German student "would probably fill his clothes as well, if not better ; but the stuff underneath the clothes is of a very inferior and flabby quality." The Germans are probably heavier than we are, but neither so wiry nor so active, or gifted with so much power of endurance, for the simple reason that they carry more solid flesh than the framework of the human body is calculated to support. Out of training and in ordinary trim, the difference of weight between a German or Belgian and an English oarsman would disappear, even if the former were not found to be heavier. The German student's comparative inactivity and tendency to weigh more than he ought to weigh tells on him in after-life. Then take the German padre, what of him? He is as indolent as the English, but it seems he has more courage than ours. The latter will hold a service if one other besides himself and the verger put in an appearance at the church ; the former will postpone the service altogether if the congregation is not as large as he thinks it ought to be. And in the matter of religion the German is more liberal-minded than we are. With him the convenience of the hour at which service is held is more important than creed. "The Roman Catholic service is at ten o'clock, the Lutherm at 10.30 ; therefore we will go to the Lutheran." But the German is not much of a sportsman. His dog is useless unless it be for draught purposes, though he is a lover of a dogs. Cats he does not take kindly to and the consequence is that wild birds are almost tame. The average German is very much like the average Englishman in many respects and they find as much to criticise in us as we do in them. But if we are to be friends we must close our eyes to their ecentricities and they will close theirs to ours.

"DRUNKEN" OXFORD !

THERE has been a good deal of nonsensical moralising about Oxford and her ways since the Bishop of London aroused so much comment with his scathing statements about the prevalence of drunkenness at his beloved Alma Mater. People who have been to Oxford by a half-day excursion from London and been introduced to an under-graduate whose clothes smelt of cigars have written to the papers to say that debauchery is writ large upon the face of modern Oxford, and that her ultimate downfall from the position of the world's premier University is assured. It is very sad, of course ; but the sighs of the croakers fail to perturb our soul, and tears will not come to our eyes. For if Oxford is drunken to-day—which she is not—she must have been positively bestial in times past, and, candidly, we do not think she was ever anything of the kind. Whatever is written to the papers about drunkenness at Oxford must depend for its value on the relative knowledge which the writer possesses of the ways of Oxford and its men. Almost any night in term the visitor to Oxford in crossing the quad of a college, may hear sounds of revelry proceeding from a room easily observed by the flood of red light which makes the prevailing darkness all the darker. "Sammy" will of course be heard of, though his fame may be sung incoherently, and with a piano-murdering accompaniment. The sight of those windows is sometimes enough to make the hair of the 'unco guid stand on end. He goes away convinced that the heart of Oxford is as rotten as her crumbling soft-stone walls. But what of the man of the world? Does he mistake those rollicking laudations of "Sammy"? Not he! He looks round at the great building, where a few hundred windows, iron-barred and dark, tell of the peaceful slumbers of as many healthy sons of Oxford, and where a few score of dimly lighted windows tell of thoughtful fellows burning the midnight oil and "reading" till their senses are benumbed almost to exhaustion. One red room does not make a Drunken College ; nor one term of "boozers" a degenerating Oxford. There are always a few black sheep at Oxford of course, but a drunken student in the streets of the city can only be known by the sweat on his brow. He gives no other sign of his lapse. He is drunk and will go to bed in his boots, but he is a gentleman to the last. A rowing man or a football blue can carry a bottle or two of fizz and walk straight ; while the raw "recruity" from the Depot at Cowley who takes two port wines tries to convince the street that he can turn Magdalen Tower over. So, "Drunkenness at Oxford" is a relative affair, and by no means what it seems. There is no need to tell the story of the bad old days at Oxford, or of the swashbucklers who looked upon the 'Varsity as a big tap-room ; or of the time, well within living memory, when half the houses in "the High" were "pubs" and every man was his own licensing magistrate. Those days have gone ; systematic drunkenness is now abominated,—almost as greatly as self-righteousness, in fact—and the scholastic standard is higher than ever. There need be no long faces about Oxford !

MR. BURNS AND BATTERSEA.

ONE of the most keenly contested and interesting struggles at the coming elections will be that between the Rt. Hon. Mr. John Burns and Mr. Benn of the L. C. C. In the election of 1892 Mr. Burns had a majority of only two hundred and fifty-four instead of his previous majority of over a thousand, and this decrease despite the unscrupulous attack that was made on Mr. Garton as a local employer of labour. In the last five years the popularity of Mr. Burns has been dwindling whilst his new opponent has been steadily gaining favour. At the present time many of Mr. Burns's old supporters are against him and, if the election had taken place immediately after Mr. Balfour's resignation, there is little doubt that the well known labour leader would have lost his seat. As it is, there is time for him to go amongst his constituents. It is not impossible that when the time comes his personality will carry all before him, for his detractors generally fail to realise that he is a charming companion and a man who has little difficulty in imparting to others the confidence he has in himself. But despite this, there is no denying that there is a strong trend of feeling against him on the ground that he has not done enough for the Labour party and his two thousand a year, as a Cabinet Minister, makes the cry all the more fierce. His danger is in no way lessened by the personality of his opponent. Mr. Benn, who is more polished, has much personal charm and, equally, a knack of getting his own way. He did so in many things when engineering the purchase and electrification of the tramway systems in South London and thereby conferred a boon on an enormous population which it is not likely to forget. In all things, he is a straight-forward fighter and there is no doubt as to the programme for which he asks support. Tariff reform to bring about a better condition of English manufactures and so more work is one of his strongest points, but in this he shows scarcely more zeal than he does in his determination to keep out the undesirable alien. Another reason why Battersea may appear in a new garment before very long is to be found in the result of the work done by the Conservative organisation there. This is assuming a very strong position and at the compilation of the last register succeeded not only in adding the names of the greater part of the three thousand new lodger voters, but in sweeping away eleven hundred persons who had been in receipt of parochial relief. After reiterating for so many years that no man is worth more than five hundred pounds a year, it is hard for Mr. Burns to reconcile his £2 000 with the circumspect attitude he has adopted of late. It is hard for a Socialist to hold a post in the Ministry and meet as an equal those people at whom he has thrown so much mud. But that is the misfortune which always follows with success from too much zeal, and it may be that Mr. Burns will not be long called upon to suffer it.

AMONG the passengers, who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. & O. Co.'s Mail steamer Caledonia, were :—Lady Oreagh, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Bt., and Lady Rowlinson, Major the Hon. H. W. Forbes Trefusis, and Lady Forbes Trefusis.

A MILD shock of earthquake lasting 15 seconds was experienced at the Malakand on Wednesday night at 11-36. Its direction was N. E. to S. W.

IT is understood that telegraphic communications are passing between the Indian and Home Governments regarding the scheme of military reorganisation. Meanwhile it must be considered to be in a state of suspended animation.

GREAT preparations were made at Mahmudabad for the installation ceremony of the young Raja Ali Mahomed Khan of Mahmudabad on 1st instant. The Raja was formally installed by the Lieutenant-Governor, who addressed the young ruler, exhorting him to prove a worthy successor to his father.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway, for the week ending 18th Nov. amounted to Rs. 1,927, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 181. Total earnings from 1st July to 18th November were Rs. 30,348, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 3,378.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway, for the week ending 18th November, amounted to Rs. 22,784 being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 10,964. Total earnings from 1st July to 18th November were Rs. 2,52,766, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 91,271.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway, for the week ending 18th November, amounted to Rs. 3,797 being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 547. Total earnings from 1st July to 18th November were Rs. 58,009, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 6,051.

AT the Lahore Dog Show, held on 28th and 29th December, the prize for the best dog in the Show was won by Capt. W. Quin's bull terrior, Champion Haughton Ladylove, and the prize for the best terrior, the winner in the first class debarred, was awarded to Capt. Lance's smooth fox terrier Speculation. The prize for the best dog bred by an exhibitor in India was won by Major W. Dawson's cocker spaniel, Champion Rock Girl.

RESIDENTS in Sukkur and Rohri have seized the occasion of the Royal visit to Sindh to memorialise the Manager of the North-Western Railway and the President of the Railway Board, Calcutta, with a view to the abolition, as from the day on which the Prince of Wales passes over Lansdowne Bridge, of the tolls at present levied on traffic using that thoroughfare. They urge that the bridge, two miles long or thereabouts, has hitherto paid so well that the exemption of pedestrians from toll is now possible ; and point, not unreasonably to the recent opening of the Curzon Bridge at Allahabad and to the great boon which free passage thereon confers upon the public.

FOR a long time, says the "Pioneer", it has been a "sine qua non" with everyone connected with the Congress, whatever might be the business on hand, to prefix all remarks with a hearty attack upon Lord Curzon, and Mr. Gokhale has felt it his duty to compare him to Aurungzebe. This style rather reminds us of "Vanity Fair" and the Swamp Town newspaper which said of poor Rawdon Crawley that "His Excellency was a tyrant compared to whom Nero was an enlightened philanthropist," nor could Mr. Gokhale, as a Maratha, deny that Lord Curzon treats Marathas somewhat better than Aurungzebe did. These conventional attacks may be necessary fireworks to please the groundlings, but the strain cannot be kept up. Apollo must sometimes relax his bow, and the Congress cannot for ever keep up the Curzon legend. "India", the Congress journal published in London, prints an article by Mr. H. R. James which enlarges upon Lord Curzon's services to education. He says : "The formal initiative to the whole movement in its practical phase was undoubtedly given by Lord Curzon, and Indian education owes to him a deep and permanent debt of gratitude. It is a grave misfortune that extraneous circumstances have prevented him from finishing his extended term of office in India, and so seeing educational reform firmly settled on its course." Mr. James has the advantage of practical acquaintance with his subject, and this commonsense opinion in a Congress journal is extremely welcome, although we can hardly hope that fluent orators will cease their cry that Lord Curzon has "fettered" education, which is their rhetorical way of saying that he has done nothing towards making it efficient.

NEWS transmitted by the Admiralty, says a "Reuter" telegram from Cadiz, confirms the statement that the British Mediterranean, Atlantic, and Channel Fleets, making up a strength of 60 units, will concentrate in the course of the month of April to carry out grand manœuvres, for which Lagos (Portugal) will be taken as a base.

THE REV. J. A. ELLIOTT, who had been for many years a Wesleyan missionary in India, died at Hull on Tuesday, December 19th. Mr. Elliott entered the Ministry in 1876 and was appointed to the Lucknow district of Central India. He had spent all his Ministerial life in the three centres of Lucknow, Benares, and Fyzabad. In 1891, he came home on furlough and spent two years in England, and rendered good service to the Missionary Society by his eloquent advocacy in all parts of the country. He returned to his post again in 1893, and after another term of 10 years was again employing his furlough in aiding the cause to which he had devoted his life.

THE death is announced of the Rev. Joseph Hirst Lupton, D. D., for many years Sarmaster of St. Paul's and for some time preacher to Gray's Inn. The deceased, who was in his 70th year, graduated at Cambridge, and on leaving the University was appointed to a mastership at the City of London School. In 1864, he accepted the position at St. Paul's mentioned above, and he continued to occupy it till 1899, when he resigned it for reasons of failing health. About the same time he retired from the office of preacher to the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn, which he had held since 1800. He had previously been curate of St. Paul's, Hampstead, and St. Matthew's Friday Street.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN AND Co., have made arrangements with Lord Curzon, for the publication, early in the New Year, under the title "Lord Curzon in India" of a selection from the speeches delivered in India and at home during the period of his Viceroyalty. The speeches will be grouped according to subjects, and will, in effect, constitute a handbook to Indian politics and administration, more complete, more accurate, and more authoritative than any work that is in existence. For in the speeches are explained the theory and objects of British rule in India, the character of the administration, the nature of the problems that confront the Government, and the manner in which they are being solved. A full introduction dealing with Lord Curzon's administration, and providing a nexus to the speeches, and a synopsis of the present condition of India under British rule, will be contributed by Sir Thomas Raleigh, who served for five years under Lord Curzon as Legal Member of Council. To facilitate reference to any subject an exhaustive index will be provided.

FOGS THAT ARE WORSE THAN WAR.

AT CHRISTMAS time London was enjoying the unpenetrable fog which usually arises as a damper on the festive season. War is an expensive luxury and so are fogs ; both cost huge sums of money and both entail a greatly augmented death-rate, but of the two fog kills more surely than war. The white fog cannot be eliminated, the black fog ought to be. We really cannot afford unnecessary luxuries. Sooner or later the black fog must go.

About two years ago it was announced that the result of a week's fog in Nottingham showed a falling-off in the receipts of the corporation's tramways of £620, or just about three-fifths of a penny per inhabitant. If this rate held good in the Metropolis it would be expected that the diminution of receipts from the same cause would amount to £11,250 during the same period. London however, is far from relying upon tramways alone for the purposes of locomotion, and it is absolutely certain that the other companies, both railway and omnibus suffer in like fashion from the influiction of the smoky pall that is held to be typical of the month of November.

Speaking at a general meeting of the London Road-Car Company a few years ago, Mr. Duff remarked that the November fogs of 1901 had cost his company alone between £4,000 and £5,000, while the same infliction, it was calculated found the owners of tugs and barges on the Thames out of pocket to the extent of at least £5,000 for each twenty-four hours it lasted. The General Steam Navigation Company, to quote but one of the many similar companies that the port of London boasts, was unable to run its steamers, on account of the density of the fog, for a considerable period and what this meant could be gathered from the fact that the detention of the of one of the large vessels costs from £300 to £500 each day.

It is, of course, upon the receipts and expenditure of the railway companies that the prevalence of fog has the most direful results. This fact was made absolutely clear by Lord Rathmore when, at an ordinary half-yearly meeting of the North London Railway some little time ago, he stated that the increase of expenditure was chiefly due to toe the fogs, which forced the company to utilise the services of two hundred extra men, and caused an expenditure £7 an hour. Lord Rathmore, in his capacity of director of the North London system, has more than once had cause to complain of the fog demon, and in 1900 he pointed out that 87,000 fog signals were exploded on 12/2 miles of line between the months of August and December 1899, during which period the fogs were so dense occasionally the guards of trains had to leave their trains and clamber up the signal ladders to discover which way the arms were pointing, while on occasion the fireman had to walk in front of the engine in order to guide it along in safety.

The chairman of the Great Central Railway in 1902 stated that the fogs of the previous November, that recalled in a measure the great fog of 1888, during which 50,000 fog signals were exploded, had cost his company £,50 0, while four years ago Lord Claud Hamilton told the shareholders of the Great Eastern Railway that the loss to the company caused by fogs, from October to December, 1899, amounted to £40,000. The Metropolitan system is alleged to spend £300 a day in combating a fog, while the Great Eastern's extra expenditure is made up of the wages of seven hundred extra hands and the cost of 30,000 detonators, at about three-farthings apiece.

Locomotion, though disorganised to the greatest extent—it was stated at the time that a week of fogs throughout the country, in November, 1901, cost the railway companies, £200,000—is not the only source of expense. The cabmen of London alone lose £1,000 a day in the event of a fog ; the shopkeepers loss a small fortune, owing to the diminution of trade, and spend another upon cleaning and extra illuminants.

The theatres are also great losers on account of fog only a small proportion of their clients having the enthusiasm of the Duke of Fife, who at the last meeting of the Coal Smoke Abatement Society, at the Hymarket Theatre, told his audience that when on his way to that very theatre, a quarter of a century ago, on the occasion of its reopening under the Bancroft regime, he was caught in the worst fog of his remembrance, which so filled the auditorium that to the spectators the performers were mere shadows, whose voices could be recognised, though it was impossible to follow their actions.

The gas and electric light companies alone benefit by one of London's "particulars," apart from the doctors, and that they benefit not a little can be gathered from the fact that it was estimated some few years ago that the excess of gas used on a foggy day would supply a town of from 40,000 to 50,000 inhabitants for a whole year. On one day of gloom in the Metropolis, recently, 150,000,000 cubic feet of gas, costing over £ 0 000, was burned, and of this sum it was estimated that the fog accounted for £8,000 in extra expenditure. When to this sum the profits of the candle maker, the cost of the electricity consumed, and the value of the extra paraffin and petroleum burned is added, it can readily be ascertained that an ordinary clear day in November is worth £2,000 an hour in daylight alone to the Metropolis, that being the rate of the extra expenditure on illuminants whenever, owing to a fog, London is wrapped in gloom

What absence of fog means to the Metropolis in other respects can be gathered from the fact that the five days' fog of November 1904, was estimated to have entailed a loss to the Londoner of £750,000 this sum, presumably including the £30,000 expended on five days' fog signals.

How London's losses by foggy weather are augmented was, by the way, ingeniously illustrated last November by a statement that showed that if on a single morning 1,500,000 people are late for business a quarter of an hour, the unpunctuality would amount in the aggregate to a loss of 42 1/2 years work, worth, at one shilling an hour, £18,750.

The Hon. Rollo Russell, the great authority on fogs has estimated that in consequence foul atmosphere Londoners are put to from £5,000,000 to £5,000,000 unnecessary expenditure annually, while in the winter months he calculates that they enjoy just about one-quarter of the sunshine that people in the country revel in. Westminster for instance loses 36 per cent. of the annual supply of sunshine through fog.

The cause of this state of affffairs, of course, is chiefly due to the coal smoke of London whose 600,000 houses and 14,500 factories, according to Dr. W. N. Shaw, pour forth from their chimneys 7,000,000 tons weighing more than three times the total weight of every man, woman and child in the United Kingdom of smoke-laden air that carries with it 300 tons of coal in suspension. No wonder that London, and places like Leeds, in whose atmosphere 800 cwt. of soot is ever suspended over its four square miles of area indulge in fogs and no wonder that fogs inveriably bring about a considerable rise in the death-rate, in view of the experiments conducted by Sir William Thiselton Dyer. The eminent scientist in question, it may be recalled, discovered that in the course of a week fog, will deposit six tons of solid matter on one square mile of London's area, the deposits including soot and a variety of hydro-carbons injurious alike to animal and vegetable life.

The ordinary state of affairs, when the Londoner has to inspire some 13,000 times the number of germs that the sailor and those who go down to the sea in ships breate, is bad enough, but it is nothing to the conditions that obtain when a fog is rampant, and yet the efforts of the authorities to stamp out the nuisance are entirely incommensurate with the damage done. Magersontein plunged a nation in grief, and caused a world-wide sensation, but the total casualties—68 killed and 794 wounded—on the night of the attack, were nothing like so severe as those resulting from the great fog of 1880, that increased the mortality by 2,994 in three by weeks, or ninety-two lives more than the number of privates and non-commissioned officers killed in action during the first year of the South African war. The disaster at Stormberg, with its casualties numbering 732 all told, stocks and shares tumbling down in all directions, but the fog that ended on January 2, 1892, and caused an excess of deaths over the average of 1,484 in one week, though many times more disastrous, so far as deaths were concerned, than the battle, caused very little remark.

(Concluded on page 8.)

EXTRAORDINARY ELECTIONEERING

GENERAL ROWDYISM AT MEETINGS.

Cheap Insolence at King's Lynn.

ECHOES OF THE HUSTINGS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 6.

The electoral campaign is marked by increasing rowdyism at the meetings.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at Manchester, last night, was constantly interrupted and the police were summoned to eject the offenders.

Scarcely a Conservative meeting is free from disturbances, while the women apparently in pursuance of an organised movement interrupt the meetings of the Liberals, demanding Female Suffrage.

The bitterness of the fight which is taking place is evidenced by the speech of Mr. T. Gibson Bowles at King's Lynn. He and Lord Hugh Cecil gloried in sharing against the Chamberlain Party a malignant animosity and compare Mr. Chamberlain to an Indian Thug and Judas Iscariot.

Mr. T. Gibson Bowles referred to running a Tariff Reform candidate at King's Lynn and Greenwich.

Mr. Morley, Secretary of State for India, while speaking at Arbroath, yesterday, in reply to a question from one of the audience, said that the civil authority ought undoubtedly to be above the military authority in India.

JOHN BURNS ON THE WAR PATH.

The Unionist papers take great exception to the violence of Mr. John Burns' electoral address in which he denounces the blunders, waste and dishonesty of the late Government, which registered the decrees of sordid capitalists and irresponsible Consuls. The public service, he says, must not be an easy retreat for gilt-edged incompetents.

CHINESE LABOUR.

Mr. Gladstone, speaking at Leeds, said the immediate deportation of fifty thousand Chinese from the Transvaal would produce financial and industrial chaos in South Africa, and our duty is to alter the position with as little friction as possible.

The "Standard" quotes the opinion of Counsel that Lord Elgin, the Secretary of State for the Colonies acted illegally in stopping the importation of Chinese labour as the power to do so rests solely with the Privy Council.

MR. HALDANE'S SPEECH.

The speech made by Mr. Haldane in the City, has created a most favourable impression in all quarters.

The "Standard" understands that Mr. Haldane the Secretary of State for War, will restore the five years with the Colours and seven years in the Reserve.

Mr. John Burns, the President of the local Government Board, speaking at Battersea, yesterday, announced that the Militia will be called out at an earliest possible date.

SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN AND THE JEWS.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman has written to Mr. Zangwill, stating that he is glad to hear of the impending great meeting in London. Sir Henry expresses sympathy with the Jews in Russia and horror at the cruelties they have suffered.

THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF ENGLAND.

Lord Curzon Elected President.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

Lord Curzon has accepted the Presidency of the Classical Association of England, replacing Sir Richard Jebb.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Martial Law in Siberia.

NOT AUTONOMY.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

The Russian Government announces that it has discovered that the Revolutionary Committees whose proclamations terrorized thousands of workmen consisted of single individuals.

Martial law has been proclaimed along a large part of the Siberian railway.

A deputation from Irkutsk has arrived at St. Petersburg to request the granting of autonomy to Siberia with a commission on Siberian affairs.

The St. Petersburg Government has received no reports from the Trans-Caspian Provinces for three weeks.

M. Rouvier has informed the Russian Agent that the political situation is not favorable for floating the proposed loan of thirty-two millions sterling.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

Russian advices continue to report serious trouble in different parts of the Empire, showing that the revolution is by no means wholly suppressed.

A bomb has been thrown at the Chief of the Police at Radom, tearing off his legs and killing his wife.

EXPLOSION IN SAIGON RIVER.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

The steamer Carlisle, well-known in the conveyance of explosives of war, sunk after an explosion in the Saigon River with a huge cargo of Russian ammunition on board.

Five of the crew are missing.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PRIMATE ON THE ROYAL TOUR.

Increasing Interest in India.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

The Primate of England in his New Year's Pastoral letter, says that among the gains of the memorable journey of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales is an increase in the intelligent interest each stage awakens among the stay-at-home folk with regard to India and Indian problems.

AMERICA AND THE MOROCCO CONFERENCE.

To Preserve the Open Door.

The United States delegates to the Morocco Conference have been instructed by their Government to prevent Franco-German friction and to maintain the Open Door principle.

LABOUR TROUBLE IN SPAIN.

Markets Looted.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

The labour crisis in Spain is becoming alarming, notably at Seville and Xeres.

Famishing workmen are looting the markets.

Measures of relief are being organised.

AMERICAN FINANCE.

Tremendous Panic Predicted.

The well-known banker, Mr. Schiff, in a speech made at New York predicted a panic exceeding all previous experiences unless the currency was reformed and made more elastic.

The speech has created a great impression.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

The British Imports for last year, amount to 565 millions sterling, being an increase of 14 1/4 millions and the Exports amount to 330 millions, being an increase of 29 1/3 millions as compared with the previous year's returns.

THE BHARAT MAHA-MANDAL.

Message from T. H. H. the Prince and Princess.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, JAN. 7.

The grand sittings of Sri Bharat Dharama Mahamandal were finished this week with unqualified success. Great enthusiasm previaled throughout the whole proceedings. The Town Hall lawn presented an unparalleled scene of Hindu religious demonstration. The Mahamandal sitting made a most favourable permanent impression on the Hindu public of all grades. The head office of the Mahamandal was established in his Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir's spacious Haveli. Over 3,000 gentlemen enrolled themselves members of the Mahamandal for the regular work of having such sittings every year. Musical parties from Nagina, Dhampur, Chandpur, Pilibhit. Tilhar, Darbhanga including Gayanatharya Vishnu Digambar from Lahore and musicians from Dwarka and Ajodhya recited choice songs entertaining the audience.

Srimant Jagatguru Sankaracharya Govardhan Math came from Puri to preside. The principal speakers in Sanskrit, English, and Hindi were Mahamahopadhyay Shivkumar Shastri, Mahamahopaddyay Subrhmanya Shastri Hardev Shastri, Calcutta, Pandits Madhhaprasad Misra Bhiwani, Madhusudaryojha. Rajpandit, Jeypore, Dwarkadarsad, Chaturvidi, Allahabad, Badrinarayan Chaudhri, Mirzapur, Hatib Jamnagar Sriram Shastri. representative Sankaracharya, Sringerinath Harasunder Sankhyaratna Srihatt, Kavirama Umacharan Bhattacharya Biharilal Chaube, Patna, Paribrajak Satyanand of Paramarshi Ramanandasbram, Calcutta, Badriprasad Bulandshahar Kamdutt Jyotishi, Nainital, Jyotiswarus, Aligarh Nandkishore Unnao Haribarnath Shastri Moradabad, Devadatt Traipathi Kavyathirta, Patna, Rughunandan Traipathi, Chupra, Srinivas Shastri, Roorkee, Mohanlal Jagadhar Gangvishnu Mmicos, Danapur, Shankerpershad Dikshit Lokhna Sortiarup Misra, Patna, Beharilall Sastri Nagina, Digambar Sastri, Muttra, Ganesh Sastri, Karnatak, Shravanlall, Ajmere, Madanmohan Brahmacharri Gokulchand Sharma, Meerut Ramchandra Pilibhit Hariprasadna Chaturvedi, Etawah, Jwalaprashad Misra, Moradadad, Durgadatt Panth, Kashipur, Bulakiram Shastri Vidyasagar, Ajmere, Ganesadutt, Bajpayi, Kanauj, Durgadutt Shastri Brindaban Kirpashanker Missra, Benares, Babu Tulapatisingh Durbhanga, Raibahadur Durgaprsad, Jaswantnager.

Messages of sympathy invoking heaven's blessing on the Mahamandal from their holinesses Swami Sankaracharya Sringerimath, Maharaj Goswami Goverdhanlalji Tiketnathdwara, their Highnesses the Maharajas of Kashmir, Rewah Kotah, Alwar, Kishengarh, Kasauli, Darbhanga etc. etc. were received and read during these sittings, and also a very appropriate message from Sir Walter Lawrence on behalf of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales in reply to Mahamandal Message was received with loud acclamations.

The succes achieved by the Mahamandal at Benares is beyond anticipations. The Mahamandal holds its next sitting in Allahabad from 22nd to 20th January which shall be on a much larger scale than at Benares.

CEYLON MAHOMEDAN CONFERENCE.

SUPPORT FOR A UNIVERSITY AT ALIGARH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JAN. 7.

Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Barrister, was entertained at a public dinner, yesterday, by the Ceylon Mohomedans.

The Hon. Mr. Abdul Rahman, Chiarman, proposing his health requested him to convey to the Indian Mohomedans the cordial sympathy of the Ceylon Moslems with the proposed Mohmedan University at Aligarh and hoped for closer union between the the two peoples. Moulvi Rafiuddin in thanking said the Mohmedan University in the British Empire was becoming a pressing necessity. The University at Aligarh would be a living testimony of the Moslem loyalty and progress and British justice, and toleration to-day.

Moulvi Rafiuddin laid the foundation stone of the first Mohmedan High School in Colombo.

THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

REMARKABLE NOTE BY A VICEROY.

LORD CURZON KEPT IN THE DARK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 7,

The "Statesman" to-day publishes a remarkable note by Lord Curzon written when he was still Viceroy of India having reference to the Partition of Bengal which incidentally gives an amusing definition of departmentalism. The following are extracts :—"I really feel disposed to ask, is there no such thing as a head of the Government and what are Secretaries for but to keep him acquainted with administration? Would it be considered credible outside the Departments that these really very important issues affecting the constitution or dismemberment of Provinces, should have been under discussion for more than a year without a file ever being sent or the subject even mentioned to the Viceroy? They are all matters in which I take a great interest, in which I should be unfit to be the head of the Government if I did not take such an interest and which I have frequently discussed with Lieutenant-Governors and Chief Commissioners. Meanwhile, Departments, without a word to me, are also discussing it among themselves. Even the Finance Member had an opportunity of recording his opinion upon the manner in which India ought to be parcelled out, and finally at the end out and dried reply is submitted to the Viceroy as though his signature were a sort of obligatory, but perfunctory, postscript to the entire discussion. I do not suppose for one moment that this has been a conscious omission or that there has been in any body's mind the faintest idea of conducting the discussion except according to the most orthodox methods, but that is just where my complaint comes in. People sometimes ask what departmentalism is? To any such I give this case as an illustration of departmentalism. It is not a moral delinquency, it is an intellectual hiatus, a complete absence of thought or apprehension of anything outside the purely departmental aspects of a matter under discussion for fourteen months. It never occurred to a single human being in the departments to mention the matter or to suggest that it should be mentioned; round and round like the diurnal revolution of the earth went the file stately, solemn, sure and slow, and now in due season it has completed its orbit and I am invited to register the concluding stage."

The note concludes as follows : "The question arises out of the approaching incorporation of Berar into British India We shall have to decide how much of Berar to give to the Central Provinces, whether to give any to Bombay and whether any to Madras while we are doing this. I suggested in Council that we should take up the question of readjustment of boundaries all round. It concerns (1) Assam ; Is Assam to have a maritime exit? i.e. Shall we transfer Chittagong ? (2) Bengal: Is Bengal overwollen? ; i.e shall we cut off Chittagong and Orissa ? (3) Madras; Should any Uriya speaking people remain under Madras ?(4) The Central Provinces : Shall they have a port ? Shall they absorb all Uriya speaking people ? How much of Berar shall be given to them? (5) Bombay : Shall we give to them the Maharatta districts of the Central Provinces; and Berar? (6) The Punjab: If Bombay is thus augmented shall we dock it of Sind and hand over Sind to the Punjab ? All these are questions of supreme importance, and I shall be glad if the department will discuss them. Please however do not keep me quite in the dark until the whole thing is over."

FUNERAL OF FATHER BIGI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JAN. 6.

The funeral of the late Very Reverend Father Bigi was a most impressive sight, dense crowds lining the sides of the trees from the deceased's residence to the Cathedral. Being a military chaplain, a detachment of the 1st Lincolns, with the band of the Manchesters, was in attendance. The cortege was very lengthy, being preceded by the pupils and orphans of the various schools, with large numbers of Sisters of the different orders at intervals, also the Roman Catholic Bishop and his clergy in full vestments.

Following the coffin, which was conveyed in a hearse, walked Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Egerton and Staff, the representatives of every regiment in the garrison and clergymen, of every denomination, all of whom accompanied the cortege the entire way. Bringing up the rear was an immense crowd, which stretched the length of the street. At the Cathedral were waiting the Hon'ble the Resident and Staff, also a very large concourse of the principal residents of the station. The funeral service was very solemn and impressive, the Bishop delivering a most touching and eulogistic address, the vast congregation being deeply affected. On lowering the coffin into its last resting place in the north end of the Cathedral, the detachment, without, fired three volleys, the sounding of the "Last Post" concluding one of the most impressive funerals ever witnessed in Secunderabad.

SMART PUNISHMENT FOR THEFT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT..)

RANGOON, JANUARY 6.

The District Magistrate of Toungoo yesterday, convicted B. C. Wilson shorthand-writer and typist in the Traffic Manager's office, Burma Railways, for the theft of Rs. 370, which he removed from a passenger's coat pocket while he was travelling with him in the Mandalay mail train. The accused was sentenced to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Wilson was tried and convicted last year before the Criminal Sessions of forging the name of Captain Labertouche, A.-D.-C. to General McLeod. Commanding Burma. At that time Wilson was shorthand-writer and typist to Sir Hugh Barnes, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Burma. He attempted to purchase a gramephone from Misquith and Company in Captain Labertouche's name, but the forgery was detected.

RANGOON ABDUCTION CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 5.

The trial of E. Maung and others for abducting Mah Noo, the daughter of Maung Ohn Ghine, will commence before the next Criminal Sessions on the 18th instant before Sir Harvey Adamson, Chief Judge, and a special jury.

The accused will be defended by Mr. Eardley Norton, of the Madras Bar, and Mr. Garth of the Calcutta Bar.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT LIMBDI.

THAKORE SAHEB'S PALACE BURNED DOWN.

SEVENTY LAKHS OF DAMAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, JAN. 4.

No greater catastrophe could have ever befallen any Chief of Kathiawar than that which visited the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi on the night of the 2nd instant, when a disastrous fire broke out in his palace and, fanned by a strong breeze that was blowing, spread rapidly affording no time to secure valuables or any clothes. All that could be done was to save the inmates of the house and that, too, with immense difficulty. Several servants had to lower themselves by means of ropes, while 20 persons are reported to have been burnt to death. Everything was burned and the damage done is estimated at about seventy lakhs of rupees. A special train conveying a fire brigade was run from Bhownagar, to cope with the fire.

It appears that the fire raged for three days, owing to there being no means of extinguishing it. The people in the town during that time were practically helpless and their property has been at the mercy of the flames. At the time this message was sent to us the conflagration was still raging and almost the whole town was ablaze. It is stated that the Thakore and the Maharani themselves had a very narrow escape in being released from the burning palace. None of the property destroyed, it is stated, is insured.

THE BANDMANN OPERA CO.

"THE GIRL FROM KAY'S."

The piece given by the Bandmann Company on Saturday night was popular in London a few years ago, and even enjoyed the advertisement of an action at law for something which was said to be very closely allied to defamation of character. Why, it is hard to see. The little milliner is quite discreet, despite her knowledge of the world, and her efforts to get her own little bonnet shops are quite models of propriety. The performance on Saturday was by no means up to the form of the capital entertainment given on the previous evening with "Lady Madcap." There was not the fire that is essential for the success of an avowedly easy-going musical comedy and an unfortunate accident with the lighting arrangements did not heighten the success of the evening. Several new features were introduced in place of songs which have in the course of time lost their meaning, one of the best being a tramp duet, including the ubiquitious cake-walk, excellently done. "The Bamboo Tree" too turned up unexpectedly in the repertoire of the Pierrots, whilst "Oh, Charlie" brought another echo of the law courts followed by a charge of attempted suicide—a cause celebre in which all the wits of the bar competed. The song has a taking tune and Miss Georgie Corlass made the very most of it, being encored repeatedly. Miss Wilmot Kerkeek gave the best performance of the evening in the sobbing song "Oh Papa" and with Mr. Percy Haydn gave a clever rendering of "Semi Detached." But the chief character in the play is Hoggeheimer—the rich Hoggenheimer of Hoggenheimer, House Park Lane,—like the Criterion—played splendidly by Mr. Harry Cole. Percy Fitzthistle fell a little flat in the hands of Mr. Will Smith, but Miss Nora Mora was very sprightly as Winnie from start to finish. Miss Georgie Corlass had rather a small part as Ellen, the maid, but did the usual impossible things that maids always do on the stage with plenty of life and spirits.

To-night there will be an opportunity of seeing what Mr. Stead found in the "Spring Chicken" to shirk his susceptibilities and there is not much doubt but that those who see it will put the blame on Mr. Stead with the aid of a little French motto which appears conspicuously on Royal Army. An excellent programme fills next week including two performances of "Aladdin."

THE PENSIONER'S FETE.

A BRILLIANT FUNCTION.

Thanks to the indefatigable exertions of Major T. Fraser, the Honorary Secretary, Captain H. E. P Nash, Brigade-Major C. E, Baynes, D. A. A. G., Bombay Brigade, and Brigade Sergeant-Major, E. A. Bailey, Garrison Sergeant Major, the annual New Year treat and fete to the Pensioners and their families which was held at the Town Hall on Saturday, proved a brilliant success, and no doubt elicited the approbation of Brigadier-General R. M. Greenfield, Commanding Bombay Brigade. The main hall was gaily decorated with flags and bunting for the occasion, the organ platform presenting a picturesque appearance with the huge Christmas Tree forming an ornamental centre piece. The tree was laden with toys, curious and fancy articles. The programme opened with Sports for the Pensioner's children which consisted of races for boys and girls, egg-and-spoon race, a skipping competition and last, but not least, a "scramble for money pieces." The Pensioners with their wives and children commenced entering, the hall long before 4-30 p.m. the appointed hour, and after an exchange of civilities they were conducted to the compound at the western portion of the building where the juveniles indulged in the excellent sports which were provided.

At the conclusion of the sports tea was served for the families of the pensioners in the eastern portion of the hall, where 183 women and children had been accommodated. Later on, the children gathered together near the organ platform, where, at the hands of Mrs. Greenfield, Mrs, Fraser, and Mrs. Nash, they received the good things with which the Christmas Tree abounded. No less than ninety-four juveniles of both sexes formed part of the happy recipients. The pensioner, numbering thirty-six, then adjourned to the Durbar room to the strains of "Roast Beef of Old England," where a capital dinner was provided for them.

The toast for the occasion was proposed by Brigadier-General Greenfield for the Pensioners, who, the General remarked, he hoped would live long as veteran old soldiers, to enjoy the pension they so well earned.

Immediately after the dinner those of the large number of visitors in favour of the "light fantastic step" enjoyed themselves to their heart's content for over two hours to the strains of the excellent band of the 2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry.

The band of the 113th Rifles enlivened the proceedings during the Sports in the early part of the afternoon.

CHANGES IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 5

Lord Ampthill will leave Madras on the 14th February for Bombay, en route to England.

Sir Arthur Lawley, the Governor-elect, is expected to arrive at Bombay by the mail of Friday, the 16th February, and Lord Ampthill will meet him there.

Sir James Thomson, President of the Excise Committee, will continue to do special duty for some time longer, even after his retirement from office as Member of the Madras Governor's Council.

BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS.

FOURTH DAY.

Saturday's meeting at Mahalaxmi drew a very large crowd of sportsmen—and quite the largest gathering of "sportswomen" this season—which may have been due to the fact that there were no less than seven events on the card, and a very good afternoon's sport was the result. The struggle of the day, of course, lay between those old rivals. Freelance and Rossi. For this event, the "New Year Plate," there were only three starters, but the "outsider, Jean Bart, made a splendid race of it and kept Freelance and Rossi close company right up to within a length or two of the post. The event was a grand tussle between two of the finest ponies known to Bombay sports. In the first event the "First New Comers Plate" the favourite, Multiform romped home an easy winner ; while in the second race the "Bedouin Plate," Thunderstorm, who had popular favour, made a poor show, and only got in after Darby had won the race, followed by Nusser and Witness as second and third respectively. In the third event Creditor justified his position as favourite, and cantered past the post with "his bridle half off. Spite of the sanguineness of Settler's friends in the Midget Handicap, there were plenty of people, with confidence in "Malabar," and the victory of that sprightly gee-gee was well received. Calcutta looked like winning for a few seconds, but eventually Messrs. Gooculdass and Nanjee's horse only got third place, for Jamrood made a spurt at the last moment, and took the place behind Malabar. For the Marine Lines Plate, Nadir Shah took the lead, and it was not till the half mile that Precious made a bolt for it and obtained first place followed by Tachreet, and Skylark, in which order they went up on the board.

The results of Saturday's racing are as follows :—

The First New Comers' Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second Rs. 100 ; third Rs. 50. For Arabs 14 hands and under landed since 1st July, 1905. 14 hands to carry 9st. 3lbs. W. I. Distance 1-2 mile.

Mr B R S' g a h Multiform 8st 5lbs. ...Robertson 1
Mr Salim Abdool Rahman's b a h Scimitar 7st 1 lb ..... "Dhondoo 2
Mr Abbas Chawes' b a h Wadi 8st 3lbs.....C B Mahomed 3

For some distance Muzeade took the lead, when Toman which had had a bad start, made up for his initial difficulty and looked like forging ahead. Toman fell back however, and Multiform suddenly took the lead followed by Scimitar and won easily by two lengths, half a length dividing second and third. Time 55 1-5 secs.

Betting 2 to 1 against Multiform, 5 to 2 Toman, 5 to 1 Khurdie. Longer odds the others.

The Bedouin Plate.—Winner Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third Rs. 50 For Arabs 14 hands and under which have not won flat races value Rs. 150 ; or over of the aggregate value of Rs. 900. 14 hands to carry 8st 12lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1903, race value Rs 150 or over once 4lbs ; twice 7lbs ; thrice 10 lbs oftener, 14 lbs.

Mr S N Mahomed g a h Darby 7st 9lbs... ...Noormahomed 1
Mr Ali Ben Talib's ch a g Nusser 9st 2lbs.....C B Mahomd 2
Mr Jawad Mahomed's g a h Witness 11st 8lbs Oomerkhan 3
Mr R R S' b a h Thunderstorm 8st 11 lbs Robertson 4

For some distance Highborn followed Darby, which latter horse never allowed a competitor to get dangerously near. Highborn lost its place at the bend, when Witness drew up and made a spurt, but soon lost its place to Nusser. Won by one and a quarter lengths, one and half dividing second and third. Time 1 min. 22 1-3 secs.

Betting 5 to 2 against Thunderstorm and Darby ; 7 to 2 against Nusser, 7 to 1 Osborne ; longer odds the rest.

The Second New Comers' Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second Rs. 100 ; third Rs. 50. For Arabs. 14 hands and under landed since 1st July 1905. 14 hands to carry 9st 3lbs. W. I. Distance 1-2 mile.

Mr Alex A Essayie's b a h Creditor 7st 1 lb Heroo 1
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Saglawi 7st 11b ...Native 2
Mr Sulleman Mahalla's ch a h Stamboul 7st 1 lb J. Taylor 3
Mr Yussuff Yenasee's b a h Mudlool 7st 7lbs Native 4

Stamboul had the best start, and the others got away in a bunch which they maintained till the bend. But in the straight Stamboul lost its place. Creditor delighting its numerous backers with a great exhibition of vigour and just managed to achieve first place, winning by a neck from Saglawi at the last second, Stamboul followed a length behind. Time 55 1-5 secs.

The New Year Plate.—Winner, Rs. 500 ; second Rs. 200 ; third Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Horses. Distance 1 mile.

Messrs M Gooculdass and A Nanjee's b aus g Freelance 8st 4lbs ..... J Taylor 1
Mr Curmer's b aus g Rossi 8st 3lbs..C B Mahomed 2
Capt Meynell's ch e g Jean Bart 7st 12lbs. Fenton 3

This was a heroic struggle from first to last. All the way Jean Bart and Rossi were reminded of the close presence of the indomitable Freelance, who hung on their heels with the obvious intention of making a splendid rush out in the last few lengths. This happened, as anticipated, and the finish was very exciting. Freelance won by a neck, with the same distance between Rossi and Jean Bart, second and third respectively.

Betting : 5 to 4 against Freelance and Rossi ; 2 to 1 Jean Bart.

The Midget Handicap.—Winner, Rs 200 ; second, Rs 100 ; third, Rs. 50. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs 13-3 and under. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr Finch's b a h Malabar 7st 13lbs... .....Heeroo 1
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Jamrood 8st 12lbs. Native 2
Messrs M Gooculdass and A Nanjee's g a h Calcutta, 8st 10lbs ....Dhondi 3

Malabar had the race all to itself, with Calcutta a good competitor however. From first to last, Malabar's position was not imperilled. It was a great tussle between Jamrood and Calcutta, for second place, however, Jamrood making a surprising spurt at the post and just managing to get past Calcutta at the critical moment. Won by 1/2 length ; a neck dividing second and third Time—1min. 39secs.

Betting : 6 to 4 against Settler, 3 to 1 Malabar and Calcutta ; 7 to 1 Mint ; 8 to 1 Jamrood ; longer odds the rest.

The Marine Lines Plate—Winner Rs. 500, second Rs 200 third Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs. Distance—9 furlongs.

Mr H R S g a h Precious 9st 12lbs .....Robertson 1
Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saifs g a h Moored 8st 13lbs .....Oomerkhan 2
Mr R S S's ch a h Tachreet 9st 0lbs.....Heeroo 3
Mr E A Wahed's g a h Skylark 9st 5lbs...Foster 3

Nadir Shah took the running with Panala behind. At the half mile Precious made its presence felt and led in company with Tachreet for a short distance. Moored made a plucky spurt for second place. Won by 1 3-4 lengths, a neck dividing second and third.—Time 2 min 9 secs.

Betting : 5 to 4 Tachreet, 6 to 4 Mooreed, 5 to 1 Panala, 6 to 1 Talisman, 8 to 1 Precious, Longer odds the rest.

Small Selling Plate.—Winner Rs. 200, second Rs. 100, third Rs. 50. A Selling Race for Arabs 13-3, and under. 13-3 entered for Rs. 1,200, to carry 9st 12lbs W I 3.bs for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 400 Allowance—Maidens 4lbs. Distance 5 furlongs.

Messrs M Gooculdass and A Nanjee's g a h Farewell 7st 13lbs ..... J Taylor 1
Messrs A M Saif and A A Ameer's ch a h Gold 7st 10lbs..... Oomerkhan 2
Messrs A Gany S Mahomed and A A Saif's g a h Nadim..... ....Dhondi 3

After the first ten seconds Farewell took a lead which was maintained to the end of the race, winning by half a length with two lengths between first and second.—Time 1 min 9 secs.

Betting 6 to 4 on Farewell, 2 to 1 against Bookhit, 6 to 1 Gold 8 to 1 Cockeye.

ROUND-THE-WORLD MOTORISTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JAN. 5.

Mr. and Mrs. Glidden have again arrived here on their Motor Tour, having completed 3,240 miles in India and 28,340 miles round the world. They are due in Agra to-morrow, and Lucknow on Monday. The "Napier" car is behaving splendidly.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Disturbing Elements in China.

TEXTILES IN ABYSSINIA.

EGYPTS WANTS.

LONDON, DEC. 22.

The despondent note of shippers to China in this market is echoed in the recent advices from Shanghai. Messrs. Ilbert and Co. in their circular of November 16, put it rather oddly in saying that continued stag nation is still the ruling feature. The departure of the last Newchwang steamers had stimulated clearances a little but that market is described as disappointing. There is still no explanation, say Messrs. Ilbert, of the general feeling of uneasiness which seems to pervate the whole on China at the present time, unless it is the disturbing element introduced by the anti-foreign agitation which is being light-heartedly encouraged by a short-sighted portion of those who exercise influence over the governing classes. Messrs. Noel, Murray and Co., too, give very poor accounts of the state of trade, and there is no hope for it now but that extraordinarily heavy stocks must be carried through the winter. The disturbances at Vladivostock made a bad beginning for the new free port, and it will not be possible to get much more in this season. Messrs. Noel Murray refer to the mania for building railways which has afflicted the Chinese, and, as they are anxious to do it without the aid of foreign capital, they are busy collecting all available funds with which to buy out foreign concessions already granted. It is suggested that China is not yet competent to run these enterprises without external aid, and that the various Governments, concerned should strongly back up their subjects to whom the concessions have been made.

The cotton circular just received in Manchester from Messrs. Hubbard Bros., and Co., of New York, is dated December 12, and it refers to the report by the Census Bureau of cotton ginned up to December 1. This has, of course, been superseded but Messrs. Hubbard's frank admission that it proves their estimate of 4,350,000 bales for the year's crop from the Atlantic States with Alabama to be at least 300,000 bales too low is notable. They account for the increased yield "by the absence of a killing frost until late in November, and in many localities until the first week of December."

The interesting feature in the latest report of the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade was the drooping character of the silk market. The comparative smallness of the settlements 31,500 piculs—including 10,109 bales shipped direct by Japanese exporters —for the season up to November 15, appeared to be due rather to paucity of demand than to crop shortage. The settlements for the corresponding period of the season 1904-5, which ended with June last, amounted to 54,392 piculs. The unsold stock in Yokohama this season has accumulated and was returned on November 15, as 19,020 piculs, as against only 5,180 piculs at the corresponding date last season. Hence the decline in prices, with expectations of further fall. Both New York and Lyons were far from active buyers. The shipments to the United States for the season up to the date given amounted to 22,430 bales as against 32,118 bales for the corresponding portion of the previous season, and to Europe to only 7,677 bales as against 17,181 bales, or 30,637 piculs in all, as against 50,594 piculs. The market for imported cotton yarns was steady, but the high prices for cotton and woollen fabrics were preventing forward business. The metal market continued active, mineral oil was slightly firmer, the sugar market was dull, and stocks of indigo were light, with very little business.

The complete text of the report of the commercial mission recently sent to Abyssinia by the German Government has now been published. The information does not seems to be strikingly new and appears to follow on the same lines as previous reports of this nature, notably that of the last United States commercial mission to Ayasinia. Cotton goods, it is stated form one-half of the total import trade of the country, the chief item being brown sheeting, which is imported mainly from the United States. The approximate value of this import is placed at £200,000 Amongst other cottons imported are khaki, indigo drill, huckaback, turkeyreds, and Indians. The imports of yarn for domestic weaving are steadily diminishing. Although the market for woollen goods is an extremely limited one, it is noted that there is an increasing demand for carpets and covers.

The complaint that British manufacturers are neglecting opportunities of extending their business in Egypt has been made repeatedly, but it is one of those allegations which are so easily made in a general way and so seldom substantiated by particular instances. The following letter, which has been received in Manchester from Mr. Thomas Roberts, of Khedivial Mansion, Chareb Banlac, Cairo, may possibly be found usefully suggestive by actual or prospective exporters to Egypt :—"When the British manufacturer realises that articles sent to Egypt must satisfy the receiver as well as the sender then will he show that he is capable and anxious to do business. The native here (strange to say) has tastes of his own, many of which the majority of British manufacturers have in the past totally ignored. The general trade of Egypt demands attention in the following particulars :—(1) All articles must be of the cheapest character. (2) Any deviation from shape, design, or weight is strongly resented, even if such be actually an improvement. (3) Easier trade terms and quicker delivery are desired. To manufacturers of the following articles, in the cheapest quality, Egypt offers good scope : Boots, clothing, bicycles, jewellery, furniture, bedsteads, guns, watches, saddlery, electrical fittings, plumbers' brassfoundry, sanitary and stable fittings. A strong committee drawn from the manufacturers of such or kindred articles could by businesslike action, direct much of the trade to England which is at present passing us through sheer ignorance of the trading conditions."

An Association has recently been organised in Tokio, under the title of the "Cotton Cultivators' Association," the object of which is to experiment and to encourage cotton-growing in Korea. One of the directors recently visited the country, explained the advantages of cotton cultivation to the Korean Government, and urged them to introduce the industry for the encouragement of Korean farmers. The Korean authorities have, it is stated, been convinced of the advantages of this industry and have agreed to give effect to following measures :—1, to establish 30 farms in Chulla Province to raise cotton seed ; 2 to appropria between £7,000 and £10,000 from the State Treasury annually for three years for the encouragement of the industry. The Association is to give all possible assistance and advice to the Korean authorities. The seeds farms established will supply farmers throughout the country.

The Vice Chancellor's judgment in the case of the Societe Cotonniere de St, Etienne against Shand, Higson, and Co. will probably perturb the directors of the Liverpool Cotton Association considerably. The green contract from introduced many years ago in order to constitute the brokers principals, and not agents, in their transactions with their clients and with one another appears, so far as we understand the effect of this judgment, to have been inadequate for that purpose when a relation of principal and agent had previously been established between a client and a broker. The distinction between a document which is really intended to define to the two parties their mutual relation and one which is merely used by them, in an existing and different relationship, to satisfy the rules of an institution like the Cotton Association, may be a fine one, but it is appreciable, and we gather that some such distinction has been drawn in this judgment. It may be taken for granted that the Liverpool Cotton Association will now seek and find some surer way of attaining its end, and we should think that ambiguity could be simply and completely avoided if the brokers before entering into transactions with or on behalf of any clients were required to make it an explicit condition that the relationship should be that of principal and principal.

THE LATE MR. WILLIAM DIGBY, C.I.E.

Soon after the lamented death of Mr. William Digby, some of his friends thought it would be fitting to commemorate his public services by having his portrait painted. A committee of which Sir George Birdwood was Honorary Treasurer and Mr. H. E. Hyde, Honorary Secretary, was appointed to carry out the object, and in response to their appeal subscriptions were received from nearly 100 admirers of the well-known writer on Indian questions, Mr. J. Colin Forbes, R.C.A., was commissioned to paint the portrait which it was ultimately decided to present to the National Liberal Club of which Mr. W. Digby was the first Secretary and in the formation of which he took a leading part. The presentation ceremony took place a few days before the mail left and was performed by Sir George Birdwood who delivered the following interesting address on the occasion :—

I have, he said, been asked to make this presentation not only because I am an old friend of William Digby, but also because I came to know him so intimately, and love him so strongly, in the course of a continuous opposition to him, for well-nigh half his life, on most of the burning political questions of our day and generation. My first association with him was at the reviewer in the "Athenæum" of his book "The Famine Campaign in Southern India of 1876-78"; an invaluable record of the splendid work,—the great achievement of his life carried out by him during those years in the Presidency of Madras; the official appreciation of which was expressed by the bestowal on him of the eminent honour of the Companionship of the Indian Empire. My second association with him was some years later when in contesting North Paddington against Mr. Cohen, he, at the same time, supported the Liberal candidate for Ealing against Lord George Hamilton. I replied to his attacks on Lord George Hamilton out of Mr. Digby's own book, in three letters to the "Editor of the "Globe", with the result that North Paddington was won by Mr. Cohen; the latter, whom I did not know, writing to me immediately after the poll, that but for my letters, the seat would have been captured by Mr. William Digby. It was some time after this that we met for the first occasion in the flesh, and it was in this building before it was quite completed. Its architectural distinction had attracted me in passing in company with the late Sir Henry Yule, and I ventured in, taking Sir Henry Yule with me, and seeing Digby about and attracted also by his comely appearance, at once, without knowing who he was, began to express my delight in the new building, and to point out to him some of its striking merits of detail. Then Sir Henry Yule happening to mention my name, Digby at once warmly clasping my hand in both his, introduced himself to me. From that accidental introduction dated a friendship which grew steadily and mellowed more and more through every subsequent year, and that without either of us compromising one iota our political principles. On stepping out from the Club, Sir Henry Yule, who knew the whole story of the Paddington election, and who had a quick eye for anything heroical in a man's nature, quietly, but earnestly observed to me, "That's a chap with a big heart, Birdwood." In "a head line" that was William Digby a man of acute intellect who had indeed, never undergone any scientific training, not even of the lesser disciplines of the "Trivium" and "Quadrivium" but nevertheless of wide and deep literary culture, in the best English literature, and the best of Greece and Rome so far as they were open to him whereby his profound sympathies with suffering and wrong, and his instinctive passion to relieve them, unrestrained by any scientific sense of human limitations were kept at that steady white heat which, at last, after 55 years, burnt the colonial fire of his soul out of the frail clay of his earth-born body.

THE PORTRAIT.

Those of you who never knew Mr. William Digby will find him all that he was in this portrait of him by Mr. J. Colin Forbes. The artist is usually obliged to paint a man, not as he is, but as he ought to be. But with William Digby, Mr. Forbes has been happy in painting him just as he found him; for William Digby's face realised the highest ideal of manly beauty of the sensitive type, the type of "the suffering Divinity" of the later Greek sculptors. A Rembrant or a Velasquez would have been delighted to paint his head, and Mr. Forbes' merit is that his canvas has proved worthy of it. The true artist must in the quest of his artistic content make his portrait not only interesting to the friends of the person portrayed, but to those also who are interested in it only as a work of art, that is, who love a good picture. But here the man is the picture and the picture the man; and with such subtlety are they interminglied and interwrought, and each exalted by the other, that your love for the one is inseparable from your love for the other; and we thus possess in Mr. Forbes' portrait of William Digby the two-fold "immortality" of both the artist and his subject.

LOCATION OF THE PICTURE.

We are all gratified and grateful to know that the portrait has been so cordially accepted for the National Liberal Club, one of the finest Club buildings in London, and further ennobled by a library second only as a social library to that of the Athenæum Club Both the Club building and its magnificant library were dear to William Digby; and as he may also be well regarded as one of the founders of the Club—for which he worked so well—I have felt from the first that this Club was the proper shrine for Mr Forbes portrait of him. A memorial portrait should in my opinion, always be so placed as, by its very location, to tell the story of its origin and justify its existence; and we who are here this afternoon must all feel that the portrait of William Digby hanging on these walls will be not merely a presentment in perpetuity of his beautiful face, and of the more beautiful character beaming through his face, but also of the affection and esteem, and love and honour, in which one of the best of men, and most fervent of beneficent souls, was regarded by his contemporaries, his political colleagues, and his personal friends.

A good portrait should have its shades as well as its lights and William Digby, as seraphic a soul as was ever clothed in mortality, yet being mortal had "the defects of his qualities." I have already in a general way indicated these, and his presence shines on in too eminent a light here this evening for me to further particularise them. I should wish that for this gracious occasion I possessed a hand better skilled to paint in the more irradiant colours of his portrait. But for these there is the lofty tribute paid to his remarkable abilities, and character and personality, beside his open grave at Bromley last year by Dr. Clifford. What I have said, I have said out of my heart of hearts and I shall be content with the simpleness with which I have discharged the ceremonious and most honourable duty now entrusted to me, if, even as Dr. Clifford did at Bromley, I, too, have recalled to the hearts of those here present this evening, the truth of the old Scot's proverb:—There is no mirror of departed worth so true and just as an old "old-friend."

"THE SALT OF OUR COMMONWEALTH."

Sir George then invited Mr. W. Martin Wood to speak Mr. Wood said:—It was every way suitable that Mr. Digby's personality, as in the fine picture before them, should be preserved as a Memorial in that Club, in the organisation of which, and the construction of its building, he had expended so much energy and thought, overcoming many perplexing difficulties with which that great task was attended. But he (Mr. Wood) had known Mr. Digby before that period, closely in connection with his public services to India, and the Empire, having himself been there at the time of the fearful famine, 1877-8 when, as Editor of a Madras Journal Mr. Digby made such prodigious efforts for its alleviation, and afterwards as its historian. Our love and respect are due to his memory, from first to last, above all, because of his devotion, his ever strenuous and self-sacrificing exertions in the interest of that, for larger portion of the King-Emperor's dominions and its vast populations who struggle and die there in. Sir George Birdwood had dwelt with due feeling on these personal consideration, but there was a somewhat broader view that suggested itself. This is a great and noble nation of ours, it has done great things, and still greater may yet be done in its name, but these Imperial duties are not the work of our populations as a whole They are not done by the rank and file either of the classes or the masses but, by a few men and women who rise up, now and again, we know not how, who are as it were the Salt of our Commonwealth, who preserve and perpetuate the true glory of our Empire. Of such was William Digby; and it is every way fitting that the younger men, especially of this rising institution should have before them this artistic reminder of its first Secretary, whose self-sacrificing labours for the State gave tone and authority to the Club as a modern political institution.

Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji also warmly acknowledged the great services that Mr. William Digby had rendered to India. Mr. Digby's experience of the Madras Famine made him thoroughly realise the Indian problem indeed. He wrote and spoke with as much conviction as if he had been an Indian himself. His name would not be forgotten in India. His work would remain a most valuable legacy and would be a tower of argument in the arduous struggle of the Indians for self-government and for preventing the evil of the drain. It was his peculiar characteristic that he never took anything for granted, but laboured hard for himself to make sure of his facts and figures. His work was of earnest, hearty sympathy for the suffering Indians, and his great desire was that England should understand the Indian problem in its reality for England's own sake for a prosperous India would be far more profitable to England than the perishing India. Ever since 1880, when he first became personally acquainted with Mr. Digby, he had received the most hearty help in all his troubles—which were not a few—in his efforts to get in to Parliament and he (Mr. Naoroji) has felt in the death of Mr. Digby a serious personal loss.

Mr. Buxton Morris said:—It affords me much pleasure to attend here to-day as Chairman of the Art Committee to receive on behalf of the Club the picture now offered for our acceptance. I have the greatest pleasure in performing this duty, because I had the privilege of knowing Mr. Digby for more than 20 years. As you are aware Mr. Digby was the first Secretary of this Club and acted in that capacity for five years from its opening in Trafalgar Square in 1882, until soon after its removal here, at the end of 1837. During that time, as I can testify, Mr. Digby proved himself an able administrator and a most zealous, courteous and efficient officer. He unsparingly devoted himself to promoting the successful development of the Club as a rallying ground for every section of the Liberal party throughout the country. How well the Club has justified its existence, and its name, and how thoroughly it has fulfilled the purposes for which it was founded, can be proved by the fact that our membership now numbers some 5,500 Liberals residing in all parts of the Kingdom. As to its political influence and position I need only mention that with two or three exceptions every member of the new Government is a member of the National Liberal Club. The present Cabinet and no less than nine members of his Cabinet are Vice Presidents, and three prominent Cabinet Ministers are acting as Chairmen of three of our most important Committees. I refer to Earl Carrington—Minister of Agriculture—who is our President and Chairman of the General Committee. The Earl of Crewe—Lord President of the Council—Chairman of the Political Committee; and Mr. Herbert Gladstone—the Home Secretary, who is Chairman of the Managing Committee. Mr. Digby may undubtedly be regarded as one of those who very materially helped to found and build up this great Institution, and now that he has passed away it is only fitting that his name and his faithful presentment of his features should be added to our roll of honour. The Conference Room, where important Liberal gatherings are held, has been constituted by the Committee a Portrait Gallery of those who have now distinction as earnest workers in the cause of Liberalism. On behalf of the Club I accept with most grateful thanks this admirable likeness of our friend which shall be accorded an honoured place upon our walls. I feel that the value of this gift is enhanced by me receiving it at the hands of so distinguished a representative of Literature, Science and Art, as Sir George Birdwood, and also because it portrays a man to whose memory we gladly pay this tribute of our sincere respect. I only desire to add that after the eloquent and appropriate terms in which Sir George Birdwood has spoken of Mr. Digby I will not attempt to eulogise him in any words of my own.

But I venture to adapt some verses—which I think you will endorse—by one "who was not for an age, but for all time":

"We knew him to be of worth and worthy estimation,
"A man that well deserved our honourable regard:
"He did make use and fair advantage of his days,
"In judgment ripe, in his experience old;
"And in a word, with all good grace
"He hath done meritorious service . . . ."

Sir G. Birwood: I must thank Mr. Buxton Morris for the kind references he has made to me but he has quite forgotten to tell you that I am a crusted old Conservative (laughter). Nevertheless I am pleased to be present (Hear, hear).

Mr. W. Pollard Digby the eldest son added on behalf of the family an expression of their cordial thanks to Sir George Birdwood for his kindness in presiding, to Mr. Buxton Morris for his sympathetic speech and to the talented artist for the fidelity with which he had reproduced the features of the speaker's father.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT BHOWNAGAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, JAN. 4.

On Sunday last, the school established by the late Mr. Harjibhai Jamal was prettily decorated with flags and festoons. It was a gala day for the students of this school as also for those of the Devjibhai Gulam Husein Madresa, where Arabic, Persian and Urdu are taught. Invitations were issued by the Assistant Judge, Mr. Mahomedali, and Mr. Aladinbhai Devji, trustees of the two schools. Leading citizens as also some of the Darbari officials were present on the occasion.

On the motion of Mr. Mahomedali seconded by Mr. Dawoodbhai, Sherif Salehmahomed, Mr. K. R. Nanjiani, B.A., was called to the chair, and stated the results of his inspection. Both the schools, he said, had stood the test fairly well. The chief drawback was the paucity of Kindergarten gifts. Some of the maps were unserviceable. In the Madress, most of the girls, he said, were found deficient in spelling, though on the whole the impression created was favourable. Some of the boys recited creditably and the drill was smart.

After the prizes had been given away to the successful students of both the institutions, the President dealt with the question of the backwardness of the Mahomedan community in point of education which was mainly due, he said, to poverty which originated from their ignorance as well as indolence. He exhorted them to shake off lethargy. He dwelt on the subject of wasteful expenditure and deprecated indiscriminate charity and asserted that providing the means of education by establishing schools was the best form of charity, its effect being durable and far-reaching. Great credit was due to the founders of the two institutions, the late Messrs. Harjibhai Jamal and Devjibhai Gulam Husein who had made their names immortal like that of Noshirwan of ancient fame. He also mentioned the liberal encouragement given to the Madresa by Maharaja Sir Bhavsingji, Chief of Bhavnagar. He congratulated the trustees on their able management of the schools, mentioning specially Mr. Mahomedali, the Assistant Judge, and thanked them for the honour done to him in electing him their chairman.

Professor Sanjana regretted the falling off in the number of students which, he said, was probably due to plague and famine. He added that he was sure the trustees would do their utmost to make up the deficiency.

The usual distribution of pan sopari and bouquets terminated the proceedings.

FOGS THAT ARE WORSE THAN WAR.

(Concluded from page 4.)

In November, 1901, one day's fog sent up the death-rate of London from 16·1 to 17·4, the number of lives lost owing to the fog being 112, had these victims fallen in battle—their numbers were fourty-four in excess of those killed outright at Magersfontein—the incident would have been written large on the tablets of history, whereas it is only known to the meterological expert, who recalls the fact that deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs rose in London, as the result of the same week's fog, from 196 to 434, the difference between the two figures, 249, being the roll of victims that fell before the frontal attack of the fog fiend.

If in a single night a whole village community was wiped out, the United Kingdom would thrill with horror, yet in a single day of fog London's death-record is swelled by an aggregate number of victims equal in number to a fair-sized community, and yet scarcely any notice is taken of the fact, saving, perhaps, by the fraternity of undertakers. If London alone loses between three and five million pounds per annum owing to the smoke fiend, in addition to thousands of lives, what must be the total loss in money and lives to the nation at large, for, as already pointed out, London does not monopolise the black fog?

Fortunately, thanks to gas fires, incandecent and electric light, and the efforts of the Smoke Abatement Society, there has, since 1886, been a decrease in the number of foggy days experienced in the Metropolis. In 1886 the fog-days in London amounted to eighty-six, in 1887 the total is given as eighty-three, but in 1900 the number was only thirteen, while in 1903 it was twice that total. Dividing the generations elapsing from 1871 to 1903 into three periods of eleven years each, statistics show that the mean for 1871-81 was fifty-five, for 1882-1892 it was sixty-nine, while for 1893-1903 it was only forty-one. These figures undoubtedly show a great improvement, but it is obvious that many generations will have to elapse ere the story of the clerk on of the southern lines, who, during a fog spell, telegraphed to his employer: "Sorry can't come up to-day. Have not got home yesterday!" loses its point.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use the Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 93, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE CORPORATION AND THE ROYAL RECEPTION.

Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia has given notice that at the next monthly meeting of the Corporation he will move—"that the attention of the President be specially invited to the quoted statements made in the "Bombay letter" published in the 'Bengalee,' dated the 29th November 1905 as to the correspondence and telegrams and telephonic messages that passed between the President and the Government of Bombay and the conversation held on the 8th November, 1905 by the Chief Secretary to Government with the President on the subject of the question of procedure regarding the invitations to the President and the Municipal Commissioner to receive their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales on their arrival in Bombay, and he be requested to inform the Corporation as to the correctness of the said statements.

The following is the letter from :—The "Bengalee," of 29th Nov.

RECENT EVENT.

Royalty has come and gone. Its visit was enthusiastically heralded, excellently carried out, and most successfully concluded. Prior to the arrival of the Prince and Princess, the Political Secretary in charge of the programme had conceived some fantastic notions of popular reception of Royalty. He was so enamoured of them that, in his unbounded egoism, it never occurred to him that what may be right and proper, from his own personal point of view, may be the very opposite from the point of view of the people. He was in such passionate love with the special arrangements he had elaborated, after the consumption of the midnight-oil for many a long and weary week, for the reception of their Royal Highnesses at the Apollo Bunder on their landing, that he completely gave the go-by to the Corporation which, as representing the citizens, had resolved to give the guests a cordial and right loyal welcome. An official of officials, and, moreover, intensely inoculated with the virus of bureaucratic infallibility, this omnipotent and omniscient Political Secretary deemed so high an entity as the President of the Corporation of the First Municipal City in India a negligible personage.

"The First Citizen of Bombay" found "no place" in his arrangements for the reception of Royalty at the Bunder. That citizen had every right to be invited in his threefold capacity of President, Additional Member of the Legislative Council, and a Knight Commander of "The Eminent Order" of the Indian Empire. The Political Secretary's version was that the "shamiana" had been so constructed and arranged that only the official hierarchy—all told and selected numbering about 120 should greet the Prince and Princess as they landed on the shore of India. The reception by the public should be on a magnificent scale, but all these, it should be "outside the sacrosanct precincts of the shamiana," which was to be held religiously sacred to his White Brahminical order alone, and the much hectored Maharajas and Rajas, Princes and Potentates, Chiefs and Sirdars, "et hoc omne genus. It never occurred to the Grand Master of ceremonies that the programme which he had so long been elaborating and with which he was in such ardent love, should be seen by any other person. But this over-weening conceit was soon and signally punched. "The President of the Corporation felt that this was an insult to the Bombay Citizens. He immediately called an informed meeting of themselves and laid the whole affair before them for consideration." Of course, the Corporation was awfully incensed. It gave full powers to the President to take immediate steps to right the great wrong, and there, it may be useful to note that even without consulting the Corporation, "the President had, on October 18th, addressed the Political Secretary on the way in which he had arranged the Corporation should receive the Prince and the Princess." It was owing to the cavalier treatment given to that letter which impelled the President to take drastic steps. The self-respect of the whole City was at stake. "The reply," tardily given by the Political Secretary, "was a mere acknowledgment of the letter, but unaccompanied by any word of explanation." This was the height of official insolence and a virtual ignorance of the Corporation as a body not be counted in the matter! So "on 5th November the informal meeting gave a mandate to the President to address the Secretary again and make him fully acquainted with the feelings and sentiments of the entire City, as voiced by the members. Till the morning of the 8th, no reply had been forthcoming. Meanwhile, the excitement in the city was something phenomenal. The many leading men of the different castes and communities instinctively felt the insult. They openly proclaimed their intention to put down the decorations, haul down the bunting, shut up all preparations for lighting and so on. Public indignation rose to the highest pitch. There was "real" sound and fury in the air. The popular electricity was on the point of bursting into a huge conflagration and Heaven only knows what might have been the Fate of this pompous Political Secretary and his Government. "It was in the midst of this ferment and excitement that the President called on Wednesday, the 8th November" (which will be a memorable one in the annals of Bombay) "another informal meeting at 4 p. m. to take further thought and action. The Corporation was determined almost unanimously to refuse presenting the address." Some had openly avowed their intention to maintain the selfrespect of the City by absenting themselves. The constitutional aspect was also freely discussed. The Corporation would meet the next day at the Bunder. 'Formally any member could move that this meeting be adjourned" and there was a firm majority to sojourn it there and then. The effect of this Resolution would have been to make the President powerless. He could not act. He could not present the Address. Imagine the consequences to the Government of Bombay. Imagine this deplorable contretemps at the very moment of Royal landing. Methinks it would have compelled the circle of official insolence and abuse of power and authority of Lord Curzon disastrous Viceroyalty. But it was lucky that there were some farsighted citizens who scented the would-be consequences. Somehow, the Governor was apprised of the dangerous quandary into which the precious Political Secretary had wellnigh brought the Government. Another high official also was alarmed and took care to apprise His Excellency of the state of feeling in the town. To the eternal credit and good sense of these two high personages be it said, the storm was lulled. "The Political Secretary, on the morning of 8th was commanded to hold an interview with the President and see that everything was harmoniously arranged so as not to permit even the small est of a small hitch to take place at the reception. The popular sentiment should not only be conciliated but respected. "It was the people" who were going to greet the son and daughter of their beloved Sovereign, not the Civil and the Military Service. Hence, the President was the first person, as representing the City who ought to be invited. Indeed, that personage had, of his own motion, long before claimed his privilege to be invited and demanded the card of invitation. "This was the situation at about 1 p. m. when the President received an urgent telegram from the blundering Secretary that he wished to see him." Three hours had only been left before the second informal meeting was to hold its deliberations. Each moment was of supreme importance. It was to seal the fate or otherwise of the Bombay Government. The excitement in the town grew apace. Each one was inquiring of another "What will happen"? "Will the President be invited"? "Will everything go smooth and so on." "At last the interview took place, lasting 45 minutes, in which the Secretary was made thoroughly alive to the serious consequences of carrying out "his programme as his fertile" but unstatesmanlike brain had already conceived. He, "was requested to communicate the ultimate message to the Governor. It was arranged that before 4 p.m. either "Aye" or "No" should be wired or telephoned to the President. A little before that hour the Municipal Secresary received the telephone, "Aye." The Corporation assembled and there was unprecedented eagerness on the part of the members to learn the upshot. The President informally allayed their anxiety by letting them what had happened. The informal meeting was then held. "The President announced that things had ended happily as the whole city had wished. He read extracts from the reply of the Secretary written out before the interview had taken place," It was a most belated explanation which the public have refused to accept. It was a "pure after-thought" to say the Political Secretary had devised the absurd arrangement "rather to exalt than debase the Corporation." Wonderful man that the exaltation should have been so contrived as "to set up the back of a whole City!!! The President received the invitation to the shamiana which was his right. It was also arranged that the Municipal Commissioner and the Sheriff should receive theirs and the procedure to be adopted for the presentation of the address was also finally and satisfactorily arranged." Thus did the citizens triumph over official insolence and over-weening conceit. They made him exceedingly alive to the fact—so patent to all save himself—that reception was by the people and not by the official hierarchy" All is well that ends well. And so we may drop the curtain over his extraordinary episode. Its silliness was the talk of the town. Officials themselves were amused and astonished that Political Secretary could so mismanage things as to put a town of ten lakhs of people into a state of the most unprecedented ferment.

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For Every Humour, from Pimples to Scrofula, from Infancy to Age.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants and the anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter, and salt rheum, all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are such stands proven beyond all doubt. No statement is made regarding them that is not justified by the strongest evidence. The purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy, have made them the standard skin cures and humour remedies of the civilized world.

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Itching and Painful Sores Covering Head and Body Cured By Cuticura.

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THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT

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HYDROCELE, Hernia, Elephantiasis, and all rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless remedy of 85 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils. Patients are requested to see me before undergoing operation, for a permanent cure. Pills and Oil for 20 days. Rs. 18-8.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS—watery, blood or pus discharges, scales or flesh globules in the nose obstructing breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder. For 15 days, Rs. 4-8.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES,—Fistula, Fissure of the Anus, and all inflamatory complaints of the rectum causing much irritation, and pain are thoroughly cured by my Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

CALCULUS, difficulty of urine and KIDNEY COMPLAINTS are cured without surgery. For 15 days Rs. 6-8.

EPILEPSY, HEMICRANIA, habitual Headache, Dropsy, after effects mercury and other mineral poisons, cutaneous eruption. For 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

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SYPHILIS, GONORRHŒA and all sorts of VENEREAL DISEASES are radically cured. Pills and Ointment for 15 days, Rs. 4-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammation of legs and hands causing pain, and irritation cured thoroughly by the Oil and Pills. For 20 days, Rs. 5-8.

ASTHMA, COUGH, CONSUMPTION, Hooping Cough, Throat Irritation, Blood Phlegm, Lung diseases, Bronchitis are cured by a month's treatment. For 15 days, Rs. 5-12.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHŒA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER SEMINAL DISCHARGE, are permanently cured. GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored. Pills or oil (as the case may be). For 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

MENSTRUAL TROUBLE, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily permanently cured. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

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OPHTHALMIA—Obstinate eye diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, burning, pain, short sight, night blindness, relieved by harmless applications which neither burn nor produce any inconvenience to patients. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

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TYPHOID Fever, BRAIN, REMITTENT, MALARIAL and INTERMITTENT Fevers and AGUE can be positively cured long before its attack by only one phial of pills. Price Rs. 4-8 per phial, for 15 days' medicine.

All my medicines, ointments, pills, powders and oils are prepared out of vegetable drugs only.

Besides the above I have medicines for numerous other chronic diseases not named above always in stock.

Up-country orders are promptly sent by V.P.P. Please state clearly age and term of disease.

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Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, at the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Thos. who use them recommend them, hence the enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free Rs. 4 from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SAVILLE STREET, SOUTH, ENGLAND.

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ZAM-BUK has proved a wonderful cure for gouty eczema, that painful disease peculiar to tropical climates during the rainy season.

"I had my first attack eight years ago," says Mr. George Thompson, of Wolseley Bridge, near Stafford, "when an eruption broke out on my hands and arms, which swelled and discharged a great deal. I became an in-patient at the Birmingham Queen's Hospital, where I had to lie on my back with my arms upon a rack for some time. The doctors told me I was suffering from gouty eczema. I improved under the treatment, but when I came out the doctor told me the disease might break out again any time, and it did come upon me again in a most horrible way. I was soon *one mass of sore skin from head to foot*, my eyes were all made up, and my hair came off my head.

"The doctor said it would kill me. The form the disease came in was in large lumps, a kind of swelling and discolouration; and then it discharged a lot of nasty sticky fluid. My wife used to wash me and dress me night and morning, and change me all over. I need not describe the agonies I went through. I had all kinds of remedies such as carbolic oil and olive oil, mixed; I was bathed with special soap; in fact, I tried a lot of ointments and medicine, which, however, only seemed to drive the disease in instead of killing it. I suffered constantly for twelve months, when instead of having these disagreeable eruptions and discharges, *my skin came off in scales from head to foot like the scales of a fish.* While I was suffering very badly, I read about Zam-Buk. I sent for a sample box, and afterwards got a full supply. The applications soon began to put the skin into a much healthier condition. The peeling or scaling by degrees got less, the sores were gradually healed up, and now, after persevering with Zam-Buk, I am entirely cured."

Zam-Buk drives disease out, and is invaluable for gouty eczema, running sores, Delhi sores, itch, ringworm, prickly heat, rashes, mosquito-bites, ulcers, chapped hands, diseased nails, bad legs, piles, sore heads, sore throat and chest, chafing, cramp, stiff joints, sprains, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, poisoned wounds, festering sores, nerve pains, rheumatism, and colds. Of all chemists or medicine vendors, price Re. 1 per box; or post paid and packed free for Re. 1 As. 2. Large size, containing nearly four times the small size, price Rs. 2 As. 4, or post paid and packed free for Rs. 2 As. 8. Address the Zam-Buk Co., 30, Strand Road, Calcutta.

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Simply send your name and address to the Derk P. Yonkerman Co., Ltd., Dept 1066, Bouverie St., London, E.C., England, and they will mail to you a free trial treatment of this remarkable remedy.

Don't hesitate or delay if you have any of the symptoms of consumption. If you have chronic catarrh, bronchitis, asthma, pains in your chest, a cold on your lungs, or any throat or lung trouble, write to-day for the free trial treatment and full instructions, and cure yourself before it is too late.

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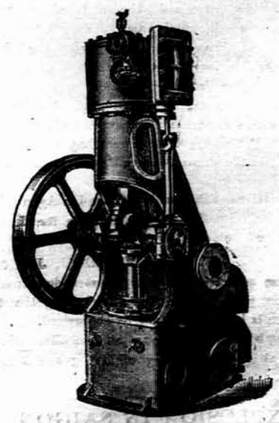

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AGENTS REQUIRED WHERE NOT REPRESENTED.

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

WHEAT IN BOMBAY.

Note.—On an average of five years ending 1903-04, the area under wheat in the British Territory included in this forecast has represented 7·7 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.

(Estimates up to 5th December.)

Information incomplete. Sowings still continue in places. Reported area 15 1-8 lakhs acres against 15 3-5 lakhs acres of corresponding forecast of last year and decennial average.

Gujarat.—Area 163,000 acres in British Districts and 171,000 acres in Native States; 18 and 38 per cent. respectively below average. Sowings commenced as usual in South Gujarat and Kathiawar in first fortnight of October. Elsewhere in beginning of November. Sowings under irrigation begun at end of November and still continue. Rain for sowing deficient, but generally more favourable than last year. Crop suffering through deficiency of moisture in Kathiawar and South Gujarat; elsewhere condition good at present.

Deccan.—Area in British Districts 232,000 acres, 23 per cent. below average. Native States have 14,000 acres. Information incomplete. Sowings commenced timely in Khandesh. Elsewhere at end of October—a fortnight to a month later than usual. Irrigated wheat sowing begun normally in November. Rain for sowing very deficient and area considerably curtailed. Dry-crop fair in Khandesh and in parts of Nasik, Poona and Satara, where November rain proved helpful. Elsewhere condition; unsatisfactory. Irrigated crop still being sown. Its condition fair at present but deficiency of water-supply apprehended in many places.

Karnatak.—Area 284,000 acres in British District; 11 per cent. over average. Native States have 43,000 acres; 44 per cent. in defect of average. Information incomplete. Sowings commenced as usual in beginning of October in parts of Belgaum and Dharwar. Elsewhere delayed a fortnight to three weeks. Rain for sowing deficient in Belgaum and Bijapur. Crop fair in low-lying situations, and where helped by November rain. Elsewhere withering. Rust reported from Dharwar. Irrigated crop fair, but water-supply deficient.

Sind.—Area 534,000 acres; 47 per cent. over average. Khairpur has 41,000 acres. Sowings began as usual early in November. Increase in area attributed to good water-supply. Crop good in Upper Sind Frontier. Fair elsewhere.

LINSEED AND RAPESEED IN BOMBAY.

Note.—On an average of five years ending 1903-04, the area under linseed and rapeseed corps in the British Territory included in this forecast has represented 2·4 per cent., respectively of the total area under these crops in British India.

(Estimates up to 5th December.)

Information incomplete. Sowings continue. Reported area under linseed 107,000 acres; 18 per cent. below decennial average of corresponding forecast. Rapeseed has 97,000 acres; 23 per cent. under average.

Linseed.

Gujarat.—Area 1,000 acres; one-third of average crop good at present.

Deccan.—Area 66,000 acres; 22 per cent. under average. Native States have 9,000 acres. Crops sown timely in Khandesh during first fortnight in October. Elsewhere sowings delayed one to two months owing to deficiency of late rains, and area consequently curtailed. Crop fair in Khandesh; but elsewhere it is withering except where assisted by rain at end of last month.

Karnatak.—Area 27,000 acres; 33 per cent. under average. Native States have 4,000 acres. Crop sown at end of October as usual in Belgaum and Dharwar. Delayed a month and crops withering in Bijapur; elsewhere crop fair to middling.

Rapeseed.

Gujarat.—Area 23,000 acres, principally in Baroda and Mahi Kantha, where rain for sowing was favourable. Crop good at present.

Sind.—Area 38,000 acres; 21 per cent. below average. No report from Karachi. Sowings made as usual early in November under favourable inundation. Crop generally fair. Khairpur has 5,000 acres with fair crop.

MADRAS CROP REPORTS.

THE CASTOR CROP.

Outturn report.

The total area sown with castors in ryotwari villages up to the end of November is 380,100 acres or 2 per cent. less than in the preceding year. It is also less than the averages of five and ten years by 25 and 22 per cent. respectively. The decrease is distributed in the Ceded and Carnatic districts and is ascribed to want of sufficient and timely rains. It is reported that the crop was sown generally in July or August, the month in which it is usually sown. The crop is generally in fair condition but is in need of rain in parts. It is expected to yield 69 per cent. of a normal crop.

INDIGO.

Outturn Report.

(On an average of the five years ending 1903-1904, the area under indigo in the Madras Presidency has represented 29·4 per cent. of the total area under indigo in British India.)

The total area under indigo in ryotwari villages up to the end of November 1905, is 80200 acres or 19 per cent. less than in the preceding year. It is also less than the averages of five and ten years by 53 and 55 per cent. respectively. The decrease is most marked in the Chingleput and South Arcot districts and is attributed partly to want of timely rains and partly the extensive cultivation of food crops in preference to indigo, the demand for the which has of late, considerably, fallen. There is, however, an increase of area in South Arcot, which is reported to be due to seasonable rainfall and to the local demand for indigo during the current year. The crop is reported to be generally in fair condition and is expected to yield 63 per cent. of a normal crop but is in need of rain in parts

The following estimates have been calculated showing the probable area under the crop and the possible outturn for the whole of the current year:—

	Acreage.	ACS.
(1)	Estimate for 1905-1906	101,300
(2)	Actuals for 1904-1905	123 300
(3)	Average for five years	244 400
(4)	Average for ten years	322 500
(5)	Item (1) is less than item (2) by 19 per cent.	
(6)	Item (1) is less than item (3) by 58 per cent.	
(7)	Item (1) is less than item (4) by 37 per cent.	
	Outturn.	TONS.
(8)	Estimated yield of 1905-1906	773
(9)	Yield of 1904-1905	832
(10)	Average yield of five years	2 100
(11)	Average yield of ten years	2 735
(12)	Item (8) is less than item (9) by 7 per cent.	
(13)	Item (8) is less than item (10) by 63 per cent.	
(14)	Item (8) is less than item (11) by 72 per cent.	

THE PADDY CROP.

First Outturn Report.

(On an average of the five years ending 1903-1004, the area under paddy in the Madras Presidency has represented 10 2 per cent. of the total area under paddy in British India.)

The total area under paddy in ryotwari villages up to the end of November 1905, is 5309,000 acres or 3 per cent. less then the area sown in the corresponding period of 1904. It is also less than the averages of five and ten years by 2 and 3 per cent. respectively. The decrease is marked in the districts of Ganjam, Guntur, Chingleput, South Arcot and Salem, while at the same time there are marked increases in the districts of Kistna, Cuddapah, Nellore, North Arcot, Malabar and South Canara. The resultant decrease may be attributed to want of timely and sufficient rainfall. The crop is said to be in poor condition for want of rain in portions of some districts, though the average outturn for the whole Presidency is at present estimated at 83 per cent. of the normal.

The total area of paddy reported to have been sown in villages other than ryotwari is 97,700 acres, but the figures are incomplete.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 26th Nov 1905.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1905-06	£16,500,000
2	Remitted from 1st April 1905 to 18th Nov. 1905 by Council Bills	£14,987,194
	By Gold	Nil
3	Balance to be remitted from 19th Nov. 1905 to 31st. March 1906	£ 1,512,806

THE imminence of a General Election will have the effect of postponing the publication of many books, but with regard to Mr. Winston Churchill's work on the Life and career of Lord Randolph Churchill, it can be definitely stated that Messrs. Macmillan and Co. decided to adhere to the date already announced. The work was to appear on January 5th.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

MR. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR ON SOCIAL REFORM.

SPEAKING at the conclusion of the Social Reform Conference at Benares, Mr. Justice Chandavarkar the President said:—

It is now my duty as General Secretary of the Social Conference to sum up the proceedings of this Session before we break up. Before my departure from Bombay, I had received news that things were looking rather bad for the Conference, because the Pundits in Benares had all risen in revolt against it and had held one or two meetings to resolve that the Conference should not be allowed to be held in this centre of orthodox Hinduism. When I arrived here I learnt that the Pundits had held meetings, but that it all had ended in nothing. It reflects credit on the Pundits that they have acted in a spirit of toleration and we may well congratulate ourselves that our proceedings to-day have been carried on smoothly and have been marked by enthusiasm. We are not hostile to the Pundits—on the other hand we revere them because they are the repositories of our ancient learning, and if they will reflect calmly, they will find that the Conference is doing their work. Yes I say it deliberately that the Social Conference is a real friend, not an enemy of the Pundit. Now the Pundits ought to be our masters in this country because it is the philosopher who ought to guide the destinies of a people by preaching to them the real ideals of life. We want to make our masters, the Pundits, living forces, and rescue them from the loss of real power by which they are threatened owing to a spread of knowledge and liberty of thought. They are now a declining power. We want them to come out into the light of day, instead of shutting themselves up like recluses and vainly protesting against the times. So far the Social Conference has been able indirectly to exercise its moral influence on those who ought to be our masters but who have been losing in power, because they have not duly appreciated the signs of the times. But our greatest achievement is in the direction of widow marriages. When I delivered my inaugural address the other day I had not before me the exact number but I am now able to say that during the year 1905, the total number of widow marriages throughout British India is at least 125. What becomes of the fears of those who at Madras in 1903, sent me word and threatened that the Social Conference was sure to get wrecked if it did not omit the cause of widow marriage from its programme? Then we have heard from our friend, Mr. Parthasami Naidu, of Madras, how the question of readmission into caste of Hindu converts to other faiths is solving itself. One of the several instances of such readmission during the year which we have heard mentioned to-day, is specially noteworthy. A young Hindu in the Madras Presidency, the only son of his parents, had become a convert to Christianity and joined the Salvation Army. His parents were anxious to get him back into his caste and the young man was willing. The Guru of the caste was sounded and he agreed to readmit him. But a majority of the caste were unwilling and warned the Guru against the danger of his decision. The Guru remained firm. He said that he was the representative of God, and as such had a commission to pardon any erring soul of his fold who should sincerely repent. The young man fell prostrate at the feet of the Guru and was readmitted. And the young man is now a Hindu, and all opposition to his readmission has vanished. These are the encouraging signs of the times. Let the detractors and indiscriminating critics of the Social Conference take lessons from them. The late Mr. Justice Ranade did not sow the seed of social reform in vain and on barren soil. And those of his enlightened country men who are carrying on the work of the Social Conference on his lines and in accordance with his principles may gather hope and strength from the fact that the country is slowly but surely responding to Ranede's message of reform. One special advantage of these annual Conferences is that we are able to come in contact with, and receive inspiration from men who are quietly working to promote social reform, as for instance, Lal Deva Raj of Jullander, who has been spending money for and devoting all his energies to the cause of female education and men like Lal Bakhtwar Sing of Shanjehanpur who is giving all his time and energy to the cause of widow remarriage. These and several others we have met are silent workers and a community that can produce such men need not despair of the future. We have every reason to congratulate ourselves that we have not met in vain in this holy city of Benares. This session of the Conference has been a success and ought to make us more hopeful of the future.

PARSEE HOSPITAL FUND.

THE following contributions, towards the abovenamed fund are acknowleiged with thanks:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 61,603-9-8.

The Office staff of Messrs. Jehangir B. Petit and Co., (Bombay), as per details below:—Import Departments: Mr. Nowroji Jamsetji Mody, Rs. 200; Mr. Ardeshir Shoriji Master, Rs. 25; in memory of my late uncle Mr. Cowasji H Nalasoth, Rs. 10; Mr. Nowroji Fakirji Damanta, Rs. 10; Mr. Jamasp Nowroji Mody, Rs. 10; sum of ani under rupees five, Rs. 18; Ins. Dept: Mr. Nanabhoy Framji Davere, Rs. 50, Mr. Merwanji R Baxter, Rs. 20; Mr. Jamsetji P. Pochaji, Rs. 15 Mr Darasha P. Palkhiwala, Rs. 3 Cotton Dept: Mr. Jehangir Burjorji Colah, Rs. 25; Mr. Ardeshir B. Mulla-feroz, Rs. 15; sums of and under rupees five, Rs. 18; Private Dept.: In seacread memory of my parents and sister. Rs. 10; Mr. Hormasji Nowroji Madon, Rs. 5 The Parsee Residents of Hubli and Dharwad through Mr. H. N. Patel, as per details below Hubli: Mr. Nadirsha H Belgaumvala, Rs. 25; Mr. Dorabji M. Panvalia, Rs. 11; Mr Framji Bomonji Colah Rs. 11; Mr H. N. Petal, Rs. 11; Mr. Pirosha D. Hodiwala, Rs 11; Mr. Curseji C. Fojedar, Rs. 11; Bai Jerbai C. Fojedar; Rs. 10; Bai Cooverbai D Panvalia Rs. 10; Dr. Eduji S. Chinoy Rs. 10; sums of and under rupees five, Rs. 78: Mr. Burjorji Manecksji Patel Rs. 51 (Dharwad); Mr. Bhicaji Burjorji Barla, Rs. 20 (Dharwad); Mr. Nasserwanji Hormasji Bhareucha, Rs. 20; Mr. Jamsetji Eduji Batliwala Rs. 15; Mr. Manecksha M. Karaka, Rs. 11; Mr. Dadabhoy R. Sataravala Rs. 10; Mr. Kanji Jivanji Taraporevala, Rs. 7-8; sums of and under rupees five, Rs. 15. In memory of the late Mr. Bhicaji Cowasji Mama in his Ostbamna ceremony, as per details below:—Mr. and Mrs. Hormasji E. Ailbless, Rs. 100; Bai Khaesedbhi, daughter of Mr. H. E. Ailbless, Rs. 25 Mr. and Mrs. Pirosha H. Mama, Rs. 25 Mr. and Mrs. Hormasji B. Mama and their children, Rs. 25; Mr. Ardeshir Hormasji Mama, Rs. 15 Bai Shrinbai F. Wadia, Rs. 15; Bai Shrinbai and Bai Goolbai, Rs. 20 Mr. Ardeshir B. Darukhanawala, Rs. 15 Bai Shrinbai A. Darukhanawala, Rs. 10 Mr. Dossabhoy A. Dordi, in memory of his late wife Bai Cooverbai on the 1st anniversary of her death, Rs. 7. Total Rs. 62,832-1-8.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, A. D. C. COMMANDING.

Bombay, January 8.

It is notified for General information that the Annual Inspection of the Corps will take place at Santa Cruz on Wednesday the 21st March.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Major
Commanding B. L. H

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. BUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, January 8.

DUTIES.

Orderly Sergeants for the week:—
No 1 Coy—Sergt D A Pinder next for duty Sergt G W Murray
No 2 Coy—Sergt W Ewing next for duty Corporal H Royal

DRILLS.

The following Drills will take place this week:—
No 1 Coy—10" R M L Gun drill at the Town Hall compound on Tuesday the 9th instant at 8-45 p m—6" B L Gun drill at Colaba North Fort on Thursday the 11th inst at 9 p m
No 2 Coy—10" R M L Gun drill at Nesbit Road Head Quarters on Tuesday and Thursday at 8-15 p m

MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the Officer Non-Commissioned Officers and men of No 1 Coy at the B V A Club on Wednesday next the 10th instant at 6-30 p m.

A Stiffe, Capt R A
Adjut B V A

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FEBRES NICHOLSON, V. D, COMMANDING.

Bombay, January 8.

22. Detail of Parades for ensuing week:—
To-day Monday the 8th instant Lecture for all N C Officers at 7 p m. at Head-Quarters.
Tuesday the 9th instant "F" Coy. will parade at Lt Maxwell's College Byculla at 8-15 p m Dress-Drill Order, plain clothes Subject-Infantry Training 1905 Sections 76 to 85
Wednesday the 10th instant "D" Coy will parade at the back of the Telegraph Quarters at 5 p m Dress-Drill Order plain clothes Subject Infantry Training 1905 sections 76 to 85
H. "A" "B" "C" and "E" Coys will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue, at 8-15 p m Dress-Drill order, Subject Infantry Training 1905, sections 76 to 85
Thursday the 11th instant there will be Instructional Drill for all Officers at Head-Quarters at 6 p m.
Friday the 12th instant—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 6 p m
27 Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is placed at the disposal of "D" Coy during the ensuing week it is hoped that all members of this Company will make it convenient to complete their Class Firing.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. B.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

ANARCHY IN RUSSIA.

THE outlook in Russia seems to get blacker every day. The army becomes continually more untrustworthy and the strikes continue to drain the strength of Russian commerce, already hard hit by the village of 93 towns. And now the peasants, workmen, and Socialists propose to pay no taxes and to take the rest of their money out of the savings banks, which will be a severe blow to the Government. In Warsaw, the general chaos is increased by a strike of hotel servants, domestics and door porters. It is stated that the British Consul at Riga has been given full liberty to take what steps he considers necessary for the safety of British subjects there. Merchant vessels have been chartered to take away those who desire to leave the country; but at present it is not deemed politic to send any men-of-war. So far telegrams have been reaching the British Consul without much delay, and answers are being received in similar fashion.

A telegram, of Dec. 15, from St. Petersburg, says:—Grave acts of mutiny have occurred in Moscow, and at the military hospital in St. Petersburg all the furniture has been destroyed. At a meeting of 4,000 soldiers at Irkutsk, a resolution was passed demanding a constituent assembly to deal with the question of universal suffrage. The people are now fraternising with the Cossacks.

Mutinies of regiments continue to be reported with monotonous regularity, in some cases they have been suppressed, in others they continue to flourish. A circumstance of graver import to the Throne is that officers are everywhere forming leagues of a revolutionary character, even in St. Petersburg itself, where, says the "Times" correspondent, no fewer than 440 officers have been dismissed from the general Staff as untrustworthy. Down in the south the army is described as hungry, destitute, and desperate.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times" writes on Dec. 14,:—Refugees, who have arrived here from Riga, describe the situation as very critical. They say that immediately after the proclamation of a state of siege, crowds of country people swarmed into the town, joined the workmen, and organised monster meetings of protest. A series of sanguinary collisions with the troops followed, but the military forces are powerless to restore order. The public buildings are in flames, railway and telegraphic communication has been cut, and the inhabitants are fleeing panic-stricken as best they can. The Governor, M. Zvegintzeff, has sent the following message to the Minister of the Interior, dated Riga, Dec 10:—"All the crews of four armoured steamers are on strike, and there is no communication with incoming vessels. A cruiser and two torpedo-boats are urgently needed. The inhabitants of the revolted districts to-day stopped traffic on the Baltic Railway. Troops can be sent by steamer. The immediate despatch of strong reinforcements is indispensable. Your couriers are intercepted at Walk."

A manifesto has been issued by the committees of the workmen's, peasants, Social Democratic, and revolutionary parties, which contains a sweeping indictment of the administrative and financial policy of the Government, declares that only the fall of the autocracy can stop financial ruin, and says that the payment of debts contracted by the Government since it has openly waged war against the whole nation will not be allowed.

The Government has replied to this manifesto by various strong repressive measures, including the arrest of the whole committee of the labour unions, 250 in number.

The Czar, on Dec. 14, received deputations of the Russian People's Associations, the Societies of Landowners, Monarchists, and Church Banner-bearers, and the Volunteer Protection Union, as well as several peasants. The Czar addressed kind words to his Majesty, in which they pointed out that the autocracy was threatened, the landowners' address declaring that relentless punishment of the disturbers of order was an imperative necessity. In his reply the Czar stated that he did not doubt that the loyal sons of Russia he saw before him would collect round the throne and support him. The manifesto of Oct. 30, said his Majesty, was a full and final expression of his inflexible will, and not an act subject to alteration. To hasten the introduction of reforms it was necessary to consolidate peace and order throughout the empire by means of justice and rigorous firmness. All citizens must support the Czar and the authorities in this struggle.

The following telegram from Riga has been semi-officially published in St. Petersburg: "Calm prevails at present in the town and neighbourhood. The general strike lasted three and a half days, but no excesses, attacks on persons or property, or other violence occurred, although the entire absence of news produced some unrest among the population. Things are now gradually recovering their normal course, although rumours are current that another strike will probably break out. The accounts published abroad of destruction and incendiarism in Riga are probably to be referred to reports being receive of the very grave excesses which have occurred in the interior of the province, where, it is stated, arson, murder, and other violent crimes have been committed, while estates, freehold, and leasehold have been laid waste, and country houses completely destroyed."

"The revolt in the Baltic Provinces continues to be most serious; it is said that 60,000 Letts are in open revolt, and that all the troops in the St. Petersburg district, except the Guards, are to be sent to Livonia."

A "Reuter" telegram from St. Petersburg, dated Dec. 19, says:—A reply has been received from the Labour leaders at Moscow to the communication of the Council of Workmen's Delegates, announcing its decision to begin a general strike. As a result the strike will be declared to-night. The Union of Unions approves the immediate declaration of a general strike, and has drawn up the following manifesto:—

"The Government has perpetrated a series of new crimes, having arrested the members of the Central Bureau of the Peasants' Congress, the Council of the Postal and Telegraph Unions, and of the Council of Workmen's Delegates. The Government has suspended the progressive newspapers and has promulgated a series of laws destroying the bases of civil liberty. It menaces the rights of the people obtained after long struggle, and affirmed by the Emperor's Manifesto. The liberties of the people are in danger. The Central Bureau and the Committee of the Union of Unions declare solidarity with the Council of Workmen's Delegates in the struggle with the Government, and appeal to all citizens to defend their rights. The Government provokes a conflict; we will accept it. The struggle does not depend entirely upon us, but is determined by the acts of the Government, which is striving to destroy the organisation of the proletariat, the peasants, and the educated classes. It thus forces the revolutionary movement further along the fatal path. The consequences in power of the present Government is a danger to the country, bringing in its train innumerable calamities and the situation of a flood."

The Central Bureau and the Committee of the Union of Unions call upon all Unions belonging to their organisations to mobilise their forces and be ready to participate in a general political strike as soon as it is declared. The workmen in all the districts in St. Petersburg have intimated their willingness to strike.

An "Exchange" telegram from St. Petersburg Dec. 19th says:—A military union has been formed for the purpose of assisting the revolutionaries to obtain a constituent Assembly. The members of the Union when enrolled take an oath that they will refuse to obey the orders of their superior officers to fire upon the people, and also that they will do their utmost to bring about a general state of mutiny in the army if the authorities fail to grant their demands. The Minister of War has ordered the St. Petersburg garrison to get the artillery in readiness in view of the probability of a general revolt. According to information from an authentic source, the officers of the Guards are preparing a counter revolution, and are ready to murder 600 of the most prominent revolutionary leaders.

"St. Petersburg, Dec. 20 ("Reuter")—The general strike has begun at Moscow, all the railways being involved in the movement. A telephone message states that a meeting, attended by several thousand persons, most of whom carried arms, was held at the Kursk station. The president of the meeting said that it was a revolution and not merely a general strike that was now beginning. The last train from Kursk was fired at and stopped outside the station. The Mayor of Moscow has informed the Governor that a water famine is not far distant.

Berlin, Dec. 20 ("Times").—According to telegrams from Kiel, the British cruiser Sapphire has arrived in the harbour and will remain there in readiness to protect Russian waters if the safety of British subjects in the Baltic Provinces should become endangered through inability on the part of the Russian Government to cope with the situation. Similarly, it is understood that the Government is prepared to despatch several cruisers and torpedo-boats to Baltic ports for the protection of German subjects. The "Cologne Gazette," however, learns that up to the present no German warship has received any sailing orders for the Eastern Baltic. If any ships are detailed for this duty they will not be taken from the main fleet in commission, but from among the older cruisers which are used as trainingships. It is apprehended that the revolutionaries may molest German refugees or endeavour to prevent their embarkation in the steamers which have been sent to the Baltic to convey them to German ports. A contingency of this kind might, it is thought, constitute a case in which naval intervention would become necessary.

The number of German lives at stake in the Russian Baltic Provinces may be judged from the fact that there are some 14,000 German subjects in the Consular district of Riga alone. In view of this fact, and in view of the natural tendency for the victims of the revolution to make their way to the coast, Professor Schiemann, in the "Kreuz Zeitung" urges that relief steamers should be despatched to all the Baltic ports and that they should be supported by torpedo boats.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

MANY theories seek to account for influenza. The most appalling is that the bodies of the 7 000 000 Chinese drowned when the Yellow River burst its bonds seventeen years ago gave off into the atmosphere a vast burden of poisonous organisms by which to devastate the world. The explanation of the scientist is that there lurks some living poison in the earth, and that this is brought forth by certain climatic conditions. The necessary conditions are a hot summer, followed by a cold winter and a rainly spring. During the time of draught the earth is cracked and fissured, and in time receives into these interstices water which lies stagnant and corrupt, to give off, when the hot weather returns poisonous exhalations which make malaria general. Once infected, men wherever they go carry it with them, so that, travelling with the speed of the swiftest steamer and the fastest train, the epidemic covers the whole world, from the crowded capitals of Europe to the remotest island in the frozen no.th.

One of the weekly papers has a merry verse at the expense of the Duke of Devonshire, whom it represents sleeping during the theatricals at Chatsworth. Now Manckton Milnes did actually fall asleep at a recital, and waking up at the end of a recitation, asked for the name of the author of the poem just recited. The author was himself. The Duke's sleepiness has its origin in Mr. Lucy's story of his own speeches. According to the same veracious chronicler, the story was an invention, which has been seriously fathered by the Duke. A lady is said to have expressed her amazement that he could yawn while addressing "sprls" called Tony in attendance, seems strangely out of place in twentieth century London. We go now to the opposite extremity of the folly of our mediæval ancestors. They did not wait for proof of idiocy such as this; they manufactured it. In those days somebody would have been burnt or impaled for Sunday's festival of foolishness. The record of the Old Bailey contain many evidences of ignorance and brouah fanatiqism, none stranger, perhaps, than one which relates to supposed dealings with the evil one. Sir Thomas Roberts was placed on trial for her life for having sold a child to the spirits for 28s. 6d. Not the impossibility of the feat, but weight of evidence that the sale was not effected, saved the woman.

Mr. Tree seems so have saved Shakespeare from obloquy by proving to a Poplar audience that the bard did not ridicule the working classes. The peer's bones may rest still unglibbeted, his tomb unvisited by howling processions of the unemployable, Mr. Tree had once a mole delicate problem in answering, not for the attitude of Shakespeare towards the masses, but the attitude of his interpreters towards the questions of the day Gladstone wished to know the politics of the stage. Well, sir, answered Mr. Tree I have not carefully studied the question, but I should think the actors are mostly Conservative. Dear me! said Gladstone, I wonder if there is any exception to that rule? I should say, responded the actor, that the seneschalters are Radicales to a man!

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	1	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	2
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	1	0	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	4
E Masagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	27
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	11
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	15
Water Division	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	10
Total	3	3	122
Total plague deaths to date	304,982	228,861	
Same date last year	19	15	123

SMALL-POX.

Attacks	Deaths
5	nil

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	0	12
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	18
D Khetwadi Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	9
E Masagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	29
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	9
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	27
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	19
Total	3	2	95
Total plague deaths to date	304,863	228,860	
Same date last year	15	15	165

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
1	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Bascombe 2433 tons Captain W Wismarn arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Alavia, 2373 tons, Captain J E Davison, obtained her portclearance on Saturday for Jedah, with 1181 pilgrims

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lawada, 2124 tons, Captain W C LeMarchand, sailed on Saturday for Rangoon &c, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Okhla, 3135 tons Captain H McClelland arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal

THE Wilson Line steamer Castello 2339 tons Captain T W Leighton arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull 6th December with a general cargo

THE steamer Nithsdale, 2234 tons, Captain R J Fairley arrived in harbour on Saturday from Newcastle, 5th December with a cargo of coal,

THE French mail steamer Australien, 3543 tons Captain Verron, sailed yesterday for Noumea via Colombo, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Bengal 3751 tons, Captain H Dunckley, obtained her outward portclearance for Jedah, on Saturday with a general cargo and 400 pilgrims.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Maria Valerie, 5643 tons, Captain A Bartele, sailed on Saturday for Trieste &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Loodiana, 2124 tons, Captain C E Hodgson, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Calcutta with a general cargo and 72 deck passengers.

THE A Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Istrea 1735 tons Captain E Tarabacchin arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste 9th December with a general cargo and 3 passengers

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Urquhart, 3757 tons Captain J A McPherson arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow 23rd December with a general cargo and two horses

THE B I S N Co's steamer Landaura, 2156 tons, Captain R Dagge, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and 16 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain E B Hirst arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and 4 cases optum and one Cabin and 538 deck passengers

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lunga, 938 tons Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Christie, Mr G Harrison Hon Mr Mill Trevor, Mr Rigood, Mr Cornell, Mr Davies, Mr and Mrs Hillmorris, Mr Byramji and 2 friends, Mr Nurgoeo and friend, Mr Jinwalla and friend, Mr Daly and 2 boys, Miss Buckara, Mrs Khargat, four Collegians. Mrs D'Costa, Mr Fraser and 121 decks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Hardinge, Comdr St John ..... R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin Comdr St L S Warden ..... R I Marine
R I M S Canning Comdr A J Maresak ..... R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

Three Torpedo Boats ..... Royal Navy
Jupa ..... 181 Wilson ..... H E A Protectorate
R I M S Mayo ..... Brownlow ..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Jan. 6.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Rim (bqus)	414	Soutar			The Captain
Rogen	505	Browning			M M & Co
Hamlyn	1800	Andrews	Singapore	29-10	P & O Co
Agadir	33-3	Crebbin	Kochin	N F	T M & Co
Mazagon	2890	Hall			P & O Co
Cox (tug)	214	Martin			I M & Co
Fleecy Jewell	3251	Jones	Transport		
Oriental	3025	Lewellin			P & O Co
Rein	736	Mathisen			F F C & Co
Simla	3323	Goldsmith	Hongkong	28-1	P & O Co
Arabia	1800	Cawkwell			P & O Co
Madura	1273	McLean			M M & Co
Forest Dale	2785	Noale	Rand		& Co
Sirdhan	2074	Manrice	N F		M M & Co
Nimra	1946	Corbould			M M & Co
Alavia	2978	Davison			E Tajbhoy
Nithsdale	2134	Fairley			
Linga	938	Rickford			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Ship.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A Clan Shaw		2509	Simpson	Chittagong	9-1	F M & Co
C&R Crew Hall		2691	Parry	Hull	10-1	K Nixon & Co
D&D Trenthen Hall		2235	Clement	Kirkcaldy	16-1	K N & Co
G Afghan		1439	Dexter	Mauritius	13-1	H Cassum
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	Landaura s	Dagge	Calcutta Dec 16
	Bascombe s	Wisnam	Calcutta Dec 16
7	Mau Urquhart s	McPherson	Glasgow Dec 9
	Istria s	Tarabacchin	Trieste Dec

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Many conflicting theories to account for the curious and apparently voluntary, movements of those lowly plant organisms known as diatoms have been brought forward from time to time. It was, however clearly proved that the movements were not due to external currents, but originated in the organisms themselves. And it was this which led to the original classification of diatoms in the animal kingdom. The movements of a lithia tablet dissolving in a glass of water, and due to the evolution of carbonic acid gas, suggested to Mr. Daniel D. Jackson a probable explanation. The movements of the diatom which have been described as a sudden advance in a straight line, a little hesitation, then other rectilinear movements, and, after a short pause, a return upon nearly the same path by similar movements, are exactly imitated by the lithia tablet.

Experiments were then tried with compressed pellets evolving gas, and it was found that they moved in the same characteristic way. And when these pellets were shaped like certain species of diatoms it was found that the characteristic movements of these latter were exactly reproduced. Boatshaped pieces of aluminium, about one-twelfth of an inch thick, with longitudinal grooves cut in them to resemble those of diatoms, were also tried. On being placed in strong caustic soda, hydrogen was evolved, and movements exactly similar to those of the diatom produced. And the grooved specimens showed greater power of motion than the ungrooved.

Now diatoms contain bands of chlorophyll, which under the influence of strong light rapidly evolves oxygen, and the above experiments prove that such evolution of gas does produce movements similar to these observed in these organisms. And taking into consideration the further fact that the movements of diatoms are only observed in fairly strong light, we seem to have here a complete explanation of these hitherto puzzling phenomena. The difference in the amount of oxygen set free, first from the forward, and then from the rear half of the organism, accounts for the hesitancy, and the back and forward movements observed in the diatom. Curious movements in other microscopic plants are probably to be explained in the same way as the result of the evolution of oxygen.

The recent publication of the autobiography of that veteran scientific pioneer, Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace, recalls some interesting facts in the history of the theory of natural selection. It was the practical study of the earth as a land surveyor that first led Wallace to science. He afterwards became a keen field botanist, and then at the instigation of his friend Bates took to insects. Then came the reading of Malthus's essay on population, and the brain was laid for the future firing of the mine of Natural Selection. As early as 1845, Wallace was speculating on the origin of species, and was able to appreciate that pioneer of evolution, the "Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation."

It was while lying ill of fever at Ternate, in the Malay Archipelago in the year 1858, and pondering over the essay of Malthus that the idea of natural selection flashed upon Wallace's mind. Darwin had arrived at the theory about the same time, and so when Wallace wrote out his views, and sent them off to his friend a strange coincidence occurred. Two unpublished M.S.S. of the new theory were in the hands of the writer of one of them. How was the question of priority to be settled? The historic occasion at the Linnean Society when the two papers were read on the same evening is familiar to all.

On some points, however Wallace's views differ from those held by Darwin. Sexual selection, for example, occupied a large place in Darwin's scheme Wallace entirely rejects it. Again while Darwin would explain man's higher qualities mental moral, as the result of the same natural select on which evolved his bodily frame, Wallace postulates a higher power. On the question of acquired characters too, while Darwin believed in their transmission, Wallace, along with Weismann and others, entirely rejects the belief in such transmission. Nor does Wallace accept Darwin's theory of pangenesis, nor his explanation of the occurrence of Arctic plants in South temperate latitudes.

Writing from Durban, Natal, Mr. C. W. Povall gives an interesting note on the honey bees of that colony. The coast of Natal is largely taken up with sugar plantation and the sugar mills connected with them. And it appears that the wild bees which have their nests in the neighbourhood of these mills have taken to feeding on the sugar and treacle whenever they obtain them. If they can do so they leave can the flowers severally alone. In consequence of feeding thus on sugar and treacle, their honey has deteriorated and lacks the fine flavour it had fifty years ago, when there were hardly any sugar mills in the district.

A small crab living in Eastern seas has the curious habit of carrying about a living sea anemone in each claw. It was first described by Professor Mobius in 1880, and it was thought that the crab used the polype as a means of defence and also as a source of food supply. The stinging threads of the anemone would serve as a means of defence and the crab would obtain a share of the food captured by the polype. The carring of the anemone would appear to be voluntary act on the part of the crab, for if deprived of its burden it will take it up again.

Dr. J. G. Duerden has recently been studying one of these polype-carrying crabs (melia tessellata) in Hawaii. He finds that this crab does not confine itself to one species of anemone, for it will discard a small polype of one species take up a larger one of another species. Food given to the anemone was appropriated by the crab, which picked it from among the tentacles of the former with its first pair of walking legs. The crab seemed to have no use for its claws, except to hold the anemones, and its first pair of legs seemed to be modified to perform the normal function of the claws. It is concluded that the advantages to the crab in this curious partnership are food and protection, while the anemone obtains the benefit of being thus carried into regions richer in food. The advantage to the latter, however, seems a little dubious. Another crab which enters into a similar strange partnership with an anemone is known as polydectus cupulifera.

The intense interest attaching to radium and its emanations renders every new source of supply of this element of importance. Autunite, a mineral so called from Autun, in France, is a phosphate of uranium. It has been known for long and used to be worked for the uranium, which gives peculiar colour to glass, in the factory of M. Fontenoy of Baccarat. The bed is, however, had been lost, and only recently the hope that autunite, being ore of uranium might yield radium led to a search and redisc very. The mineral occurs at Saint Symphorien de Marmagne in the Department of Seine-et-Loire, at a dept of six feet, in a sort of marl. It is found in plates rather over an inch in thickness and is found to be rich in salts of radium.

In the proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal the discovery of aquatic glow-worms is announced. Hitherto this family (lampyridæ) of beetles has been regarded as containing terrestrial forms only. Mr Nelson Annandale claims to have found aquatic larval forms of glow-worm in Lower Siam, and also in a tank in the suburbs of Calcutta.

There are various ways of realising the importance of the transformation which physical science has undergone during the past year or two. The attempt to plan an elementary text book on physics, or a series of text books on the physical sciences, is perhaps one of the most effective of these. If the author or editor imagines that a text book or series at present extant will furnish him with an index of the proportions to which the various parts of his subject must conform he will find himself in inextricable difficulties. If you pick up the average text book on Physics and turn to the initial chapter in which matter is discussed, you find that but a paragraph or two are needed. Nowadays each of these paragraphs demands to be represented by a volume to itself. The old definations, "matter is that which occupies space," and "the fundament concept in our idea of matter is that of mass or inertia"—these can no longer be accepted even for particular purposes. Commonly speaking, the text book on physics begins with the discussion of matter and motion and ends with a section on electricity.

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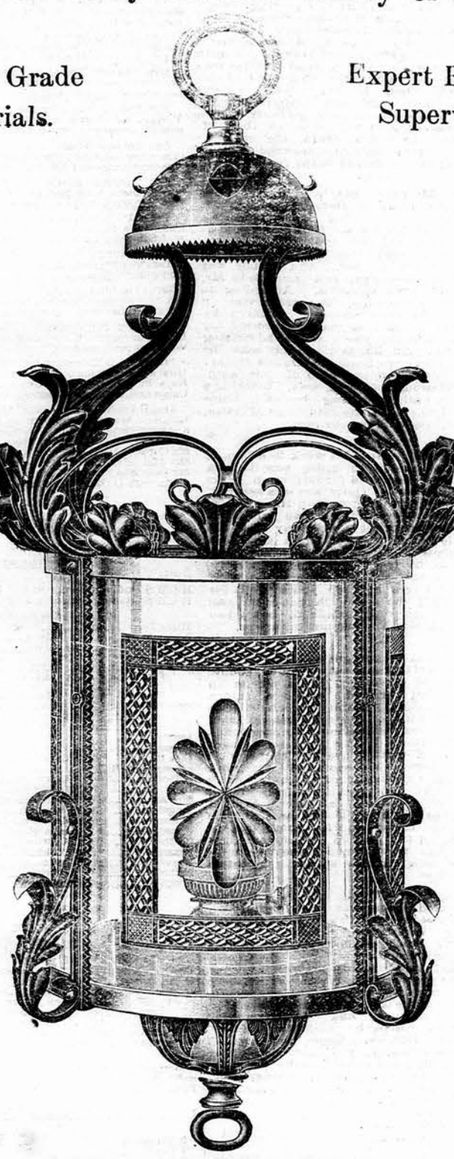

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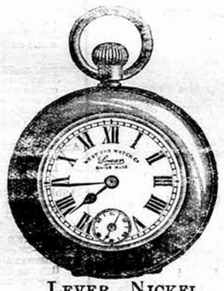
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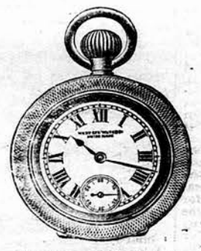
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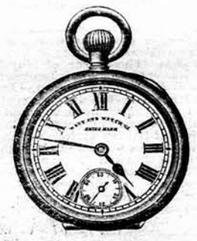
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O. R. C., S. A. K.

DEAR SIR,—It is now about a month since I have been using your Electric Herculex and I can assure you, that I cannot thank you enough for the relief I got. I used to wake up in the mornings more sleepy than I was before I went to bed, and now I wake up as fresh as a lark.

F
(Sd.) W. C. VAN ZYL, Attorney.

DEAR DOCTOR,—.....My condition has greatly improved. I have no hesitation in recommendin your treatment to anybody.

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(Sd.) MAHARAJ KUMAR BANWARI ANANDA DEB BAHADUR,
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* * * * We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.
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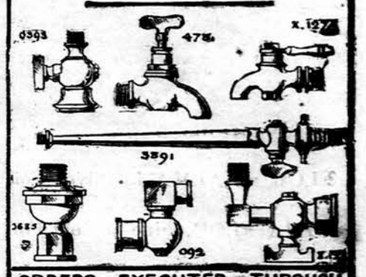

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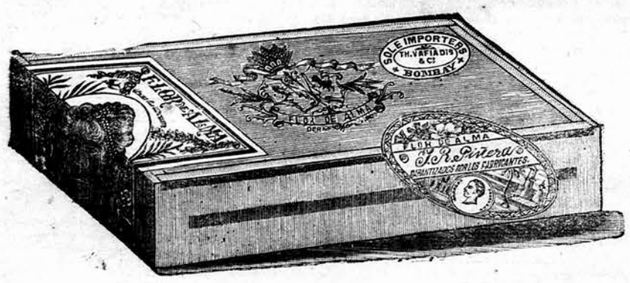

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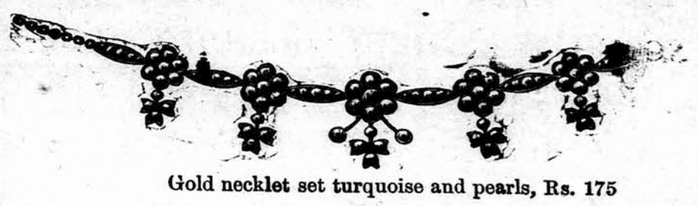

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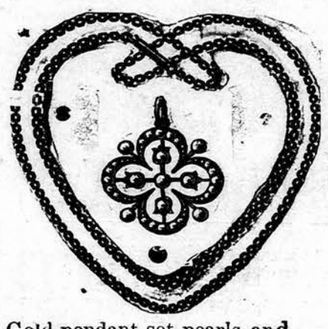

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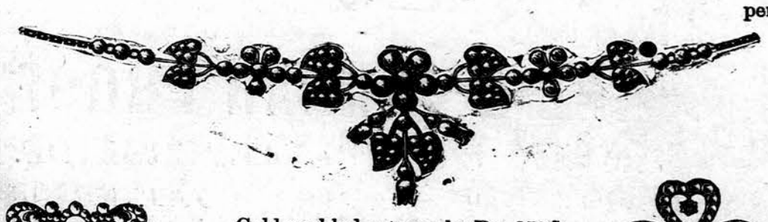

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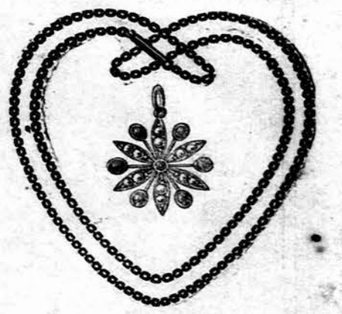

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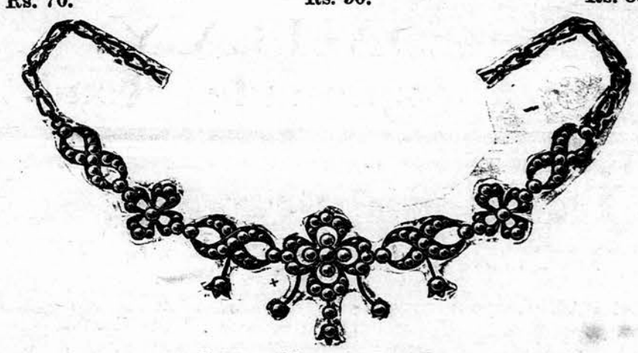

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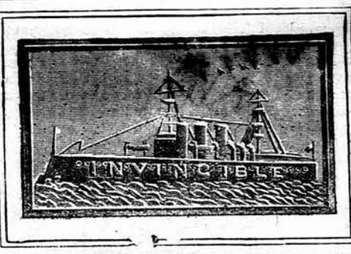

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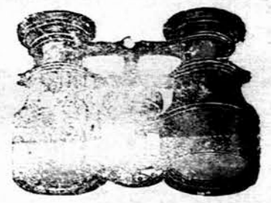

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